State of Wyoming



Department of Health

Tobacco Use in Wyoming

Results from the 2004 Wyoming Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

Brent D. Sherard, M.D., M.P.H., Director

May 2006

State of Wyoming Department of Health

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Tobacco Use in Wyoming is published by the Preventive Health and Safety Division Linda Chasson, M.S., Administrator

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Funded by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Cooperative Agreement No. U58/CCU822796-04

This document is available in alternative format upon request.

Acknowledgements

Tobacco Use in Wyoming was written under contract by:

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The assistance of the Wyoming residents who participated in the survey is gratefully acknowledged.

For more information about the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), visit the CDC website at www.cdc.gov/brfss, or the Wyoming BRFSS website at http://wdh.state.wy.us/brfss.

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Executive Summary

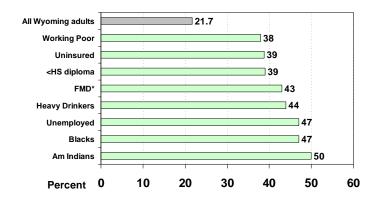
The Wyoming Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) routinely includes a number of core question, standard modules and state added questions that address tobacco use and policies. This report summarizes those results for 2004 to provide a status report on tobacco use in the state. A total of 4,169 randomly selected non-institutionalized adults 18 years and older were surveyed by telephone as part of the Wyoming BRFSS during 2004. Results were adjusted for different probabilities of selection and further adjusted to represent the adult population in the state by age and gender. Data on cigarette and smokeless tobacco use, worksite and household smoking policies, and smoking cessation efforts were analyzed. Trends in tobacco use, age of initiation, and smoking cessation efforts for the years 1994-2004 are also reported where data were available. Data were combined for the years 2000-2004 to enable better estimates to be made for small demographic groups such as counties and minorities.

Key survey findings are highlighted below:

- Current smoking was reported by 21.7% of all Wyoming respondents in 2004, representing an estimated 82,500 adults in the state.
- In addition, 9.3% of adults reported current smokeless tobacco use, and a total of 30.0% reported using some form of tobacco, including pipes, cigars, and other types of products.
- Current smoking rates were significantly associated with age group, household income, educational attainment, employment status, and health insurance status. Groups with high current smoking rates included young adults, low income persons, those with less education, the unemployed (47%), and the uninsured (38.8%).
- Other target groups with high rates of current smoking in 2004 include the working poor (38%), those unable to work (36%), those with frequent mental distress (43%), binge drinkers (36.9%), heavy drinkers (44%), and the 3.2% of adults who reported risk factors for HIV/AIDS (51%).
- Current smoking rates near 50% were also found among American Indians (50%) and non-Hispanic Blacks (47%), using aggregated data for 2000-2004.
- Just under half (46.7%) of all Wyoming adults have smoked in their lifetime, and over half of them (53.4%) have quit, representing 24.9% of all adults that are now former smokers.
- Nearly half (48.5%) of all current daily smokers quit smoking for a day or longer in the past year because they were trying to quit smoking.
- Among adults who smoked at the beginning of the past 12 month period, 11.7% quit and considered themselves former smokers, representing 2.9% of *all* adults.
- Among this same group of adults who currently smoked or had quit in the past year, over 60% had been advised by a health professional to quit smoking in the past year.
- Among non-smokers who work mostly indoors, one in ten women and one in five men reported exposure to environmental tobacco smoke (ETS).
- Compared with non-smokers, current smokers were more likely to be in fair or poor health (16.6% vs. 11.1%), report frequent mental distress (18.5% vs. 6.8%), be disabled (21.2% vs. 16.1%), unemployed (6.8% vs. 2.1%), and to be unable to work (4.9% vs. 2.4%). Current smokers were also more likely than non-smokers to drink alcohol (62.5%).

- vs. 55.7%), not exercise (29.8% vs. 17.4%) to report an illness due to indoor air (24.0% vs. 20.4%) and to report laving lost six or more permanent teeth (23.7% vs. 14.5%).
- About one in nine former smokers were recent quitters who reported they quit in the past year; some of these former smokers may represent potential relapsers, who were not measured on the BRFSS.
- Most smokers who have successfully quite report that they did it on their own as opposed to using a program, medications, counseling, or a Quitline.
- Results from 2001-2003 indicate that 44.6% of Wyoming adults who ever smoked had their first cigarette before the age of 15, and another 40.6% started smoking between ages 15 and 18. Only 14.8% of adults who ever smoked started at age 19 or older.
- Trend data show improvements in daily (but not current) smoking and an increase in the
 percentage of Wyoming adults who report smoking was banned in their homes or
 worksites
- Wyoming smokeless tobacco rates and smokeless use among males are the highest among the BRFSS states that collect these data. The Wyoming rates are more than double the rate for all states or the median value for the 13 states.

High Rates of Current Smoking WY BRFSS 2004 or 2000-2004



^{*} Frequent mental distress: 14+ days of poor mental health in mast 30 days

Current smoking rates in Wyoming are slightly higher than the median for all states and have been statistically constant since the BRFSS started collecting data in the state in 1994. Improvement may be difficult and slow, as progress is a result of reducing smoking initiation and increasing successful cessation. Smoking policies undoubtedly will play a role in reducing smoking, even if only by making it more difficult for smokers to light up. Lack of health insurance that provides reimbursement for smoking cessation materials may be a barrier, even for those who are insured. While it will be important to consider the target groups identified in the report when planning smoking cessation interventions, it will be equally important to select programs that have been shown to be effective.

I. Introduction

Smoking is the leading cause of death in the United States, responsible for an estimated 438.000 deaths each year between 1997 and 2001, or about 18% of the total number of deaths. This figure includes over 38,000 deaths from lung cancer and heart disease due to exposure environmental tobacco smoke.1 Tobacco use and smoking increase the risk of cardiovascular disease, certain cancers (especially lung cancer), respiratory disease, infant mortality and deaths from fires.² Adult smokers live 13-14 years less than non-smokers, on average.3 Total economic costs are estimated to be \$3.391 per smoker³ and nearly \$400 for each and every person in the US.⁴ These costs include direct medical costs such as hospital and drug charges and also lost productivity. The estimated cost in lost productivity alone is \$92 billion a year,¹ with another \$75.5 billion estimated to be spent on excess medical expenditures.³ The health consequences of tobacco have long been recognized and have been well documented since 1964 in a series of Surgeon General's Reports on the topic.

Despite the large amount of information on the adverse affects of smoking, large numbers of adults (and children) continue to smoke and more start each year. Most smokers are dependent on the nicotine in cigarettes⁵ and nicotine dependence can also occur among smokeless tobacco users.⁶ Because nicotine can be as addictive as heroin or cocaine, 7 tobacco cessation is very difficult and may require multiple attempts. Relapse is common, and many smokers quit and re-start many times. Further complicating efforts to reduce tobacco use are tobacco industry campaigns which spend \$30 million a day on marketing and promotion of tobacco

products.⁸ Within the framework of such challenges, Tobacco Control Programs require surveillance data on the prevalence of tobacco use and the magnitude of cessation efforts.

The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) collects data from randomly selected non-institutionalized adults age 18 and older, through monthly telephone surveys. All 50 states currently conduct the survey, with the collaboration and support of the federal Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Tobacco use is addressed on the core, required questions each year, and a number of modules and state added questions on the topic are also available for use. These additional questions have addressed the number of cigarettes smoked per day, the age of initiation, smoking policies at work and at home, other tobacco products including smokeless tobacco, advice to quit, and tobacco cessation techniques. Wyoming addressed these issues on many annual surveys since 1994.

This report addresses the status of tobacco use in Wyoming in 2004, and also addresses trends in tobacco use, cessation, and policies from 1994-2004. Groups with especially high rates of tobacco use are identified and discussed, and tobacco users and non-users are compared. To better characterize tobacco use issues among counties and other small demographic groups, aggregated data for 2000-2004 were analyzed. Information is also included in the report on age of initiation and the number of cigarettes smoked per day, which were not measured in 2004, but were included for three or more years in the prior decade.

II. Methods

Wyoming conducted 4.169 **BRFSS** interviews in 2004, using the established BRFSS protocol.9 Following data collection, the results were adjusted by the CDC to account for different probabilities of selection, and further adjusted to be representative of the total adult population of Wyoming by age and gender. Aggregated data for multiple years (2000-2004 and 1994-2004) were combined for subgroup and trend analysis. Because the sample sizes varied from year to year, weights were adjusted so that each year would contribute equally to the total.

Prevalence estimates and confidence intervals were determined with Stata version 8, which takes into account the complex sample design of the BRFSS. The 95% confidence interval, or margin of error, defines the range of values within which the true population prevalence rate would be expected to fall in 95 out of 100 samples taken from the population. Respondents with missing values were excluded from analysis of that variable, unless otherwise noted. Confidence intervals are presented in the Supplemental Tables S-1 through S-29 on pages 29-75 of the report. When comparisons such as "more likely" or "higher than" are made in the findings presented here, these results were statistically significant based on Chi square tests of association. This is noted in the Supplemental Tables by having P values < 0.05.

All estimates obtained from survey data are subject to errors from several sources. Measurement error may occur from survey inconsistencies, such as different interviewers reading a question in a

slightly different manner. Data entry errors are also a possibility, although computer assisted interviewing techniques were employed to minimize such errors. Non-response error is introduced when respondents refuse to answer, and recall error occurs when their memory of past events is inaccurate. There is also potential error involved in self-reporting information that the respondent may recognize as socially undesirable, which might include smoking. While these types of errors cannot easily be measured for a particular survey, the sampling error, which results because only a fraction of target population answers the questions, can be estimated. The confidence interval, described above, estimates sampling error and provides an indication of the precision of the survey results.

Another limitation is that these data are from a phone survey, and thus the homeless, persons in households without phones (or with only cell phones), and disabled persons certain are In Wyoming, the rate of represented. phone coverage is about 96% generally is not a problem overall. Phone coverage may be an issue for deriving accurate estimates among lower income persons, certain demographic groups, or when the item of interest is likely to be much higher among those with no phones. College students living in dormitories, incarcerated persons, and adults in nursing homes are also not included in the sample. Declining response rates for telephone surveys are another concern. **BRFSS** response rates in general have declined from about 70% ten years ago to about 50% or less in recent years.

III. Results A. Demographics of Sample

Table 1. Demographics of WY BRFSS Sample 2004

	Weighted		•	Weighted	
	Percent	N		Percent	N
Total	100.0	4,169	Married		
Sex			Yes	65.8	2,501
Male	50.0	1,742	No	34.2	1,658
Female	50.0	2,427			
			Education		
Age (years)			<hs< td=""><td>7.1</td><td>267</td></hs<>	7.1	267
18-24	14.3	259	H S grad	33.5	1,351
25-34	15.5	609	Some college	32.2	1,358
35-44	19.0	722	College grad	27.2	1,182
45-54	21.2	990			
55-64	14.0	685	Income		
65+	16.0	878	<\$25,000	24.9	1,026
			\$25K-\$49,999	35.7	1,320
Race/ethnicity			\$50K-\$74,999	20.2	721
White	91.0	3,788	\$75,000+	19.1	674
Hispanic	5.1	185			
Other	3.9	151	Density Group ¹		
			Ctys >50K	28.2	1,171
Employment			Ctys 10-50K	40.0	1,617
Employed	56.1	2,203	Ctys < 10K	31.9	1,353
Self-employed	11.3	487			
Out of work	3.1	108	Region ²		
Homemaker	7.9	351	Southeast	26.2	1,060
Student	4.1	100	Southwest	18.6	748
Retired	14.5	759	Northwest	14.7	639
Unable work	3.0	145	Northeast	16.9	708
			Central	23.6	986

Weighted population %s are from weighted BRFSS data.

¹ Ctys >50K = Laramie and Natrona counties; Ctys10K-50K = Albany, Campbell, Fremont, Sheridan, Sweetwater, Teton, and Uinta counties; Ctys <10,000 = all other Wyoming counties.

² Southeast = Albany, Goshen, Laramie, Platte.

Southwest = Carbon, Lincoln, Sweetwater, Sublette, Uinta.

Northwest = Big Horn, Hot Springs, Park, Teton, Washakie.

Northeast = Campbell, Crook, Johnson, Sheridan, Weston.

Central = Converse, Fremont, Natrona, Niobrara.

Totals may not add to 100% (or 4,169) due to rounding (or missing values).

B. Wyoming Tobacco Use in 2004

1. Smoking

Measures: Current smoking: Respondents who smoked 100 or more cigarettes in lifetime and currently smoke on some days (irregular smokers) or every day (daily smokers).

Ever smokers: Respondents who smoked 100 or more cigarettes in lifetime.

Former smokers: Adults who smoked 100 or more cigarettes in lifetime but no longer smoke.

Highlights:

- Current smoking was reported by 21.7% of all Wyoming respondents, representing an estimated 82,500 adults in the state. This includes 16.5% who smoke everyday and 5.2% who smoke less frequently.
- Highest smoking rates were found among young adults, low income persons, those with less education, the unemployed, and the uninsured.
- Just under half (46.7%) of all Wyoming adults have smoked in their lifetime, and over half of them (53.4%) have quit, representing 24.9% of all adults who are now former smokers.

Based on two survey questions, all respondents were assigned to one of four categories of smoking. Just over half (53.4%) never smoked, 24.9% had quit and were former smokers, 16.5% smoked daily and 5.2% smoked less frequently (Figure 1). Current smoking is the measure most frequently reported and represents 21.7% of Wyoming adults, three-fourths of whom are daily smokers. Among demographic subgroups, current smoking rates ranged from less than 10% among adults 65 and older and college graduates to greater than 30% for young adults, those with less than a high school diploma, those unable to work and the out

of work (Figures 2-4 and Supplemental Tables). Other demographic groups with high smoking rates include those with household income <\$25,000 (29.8%), persons of "other" race/ethnicity (not white or Hispanic; 31.2%), and unmarried persons (29.5%) (Supplemental Tables only).

In general, results for current smoking, daily smoking, and irregular smoking show similar patterns by demographics, with some notable exceptions. Figure 2 shows current smoking by age group broken out by daily and irregular smoking because these separate rates are associated with age group. Some of the elevation in smoking rates seen among younger adults is due to higher rates of irregular smoking. The same is true of race/ethnicity differences, shown in Figure 5, which illustrates that some of the racial and ethnic differences are due to higher rates of irregular smoking among Hispanics and those of "other" races.

Among Wyoming non-smokers, about two-thirds, or 53.4% of all Wyoming adults, have never smoked, and about onethird or 24.9% of all adults, were former smokers. Thus 47.6% of all adults had smoked at least 100 cigarettes and were considered ever smokers. Results are graphed as never, former, and current smokers, which together comprise all adults (Figure 6). Ever smoking rates were highest among those with less education and income, 55-64 year olds, those unable to work and the out-of-work. Former smoking rates also increased with age, as shown in Figure 6, and were highest among adults age 65 and older. Former smoking rates were also higher among men, married persons and retirees (Supplemental Tables only).

Figure 1.

Smoking Status by Gender WY BRFSS 2004

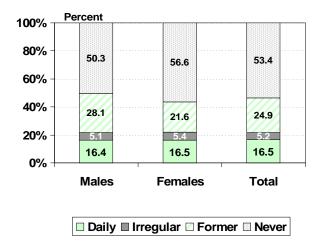


Figure 2.

Current Smoking by Age Group WY BRFSS 2004

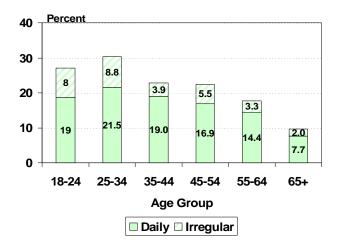


Figure 3.

Current Smoking by Education WY BRFSS 2004

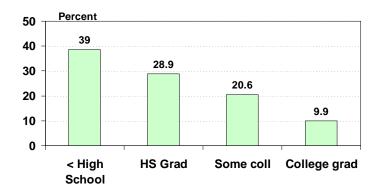


Figure 4.

Current Smoking by Employment WY BRFSS 2004

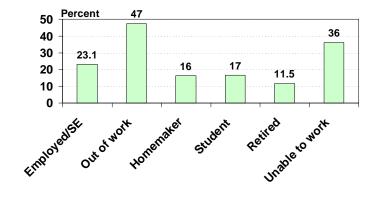


Figure 5.

Current Smoking by Race/Ethnicity WY BRFSS 2004

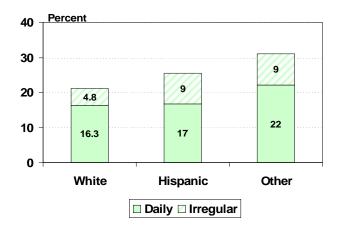
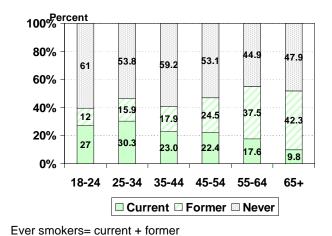


Figure 6.

Ever Smokers by Age WY BRFSS 2004



2. Any Tobacco Use

Measures introduced in this section:

Smokeless tobacco users: Respondents who reported ever using smokeless tobacco and currently using it at least some days.

Any tobacco use: Current smoking, current smokeless tobacco use, and/or current use of other forms of tobacco such as pipes, cigars, or bidis.

Highlights:

- Current smokeless tobacco use was reported by 17.7% of men and 1.0% of women.
- Nearly one third of all adults (30.0%) currently used some form of tobacco, including 37.6% of men and 22.5% of women.
- Prevalence of tobacco use was near or above 50% among the out-of-work, and those who didn't finish high school.

In addition to cigarettes, respondents were asked about use of smokeless tobacco and other tobacco products. Current smokeless tobacco use was reported by 9.3% of all adults, including 17.7% of males and 1.0% of females. In

addition to the wide variation in rates by gender, differences were found by age, where rates were highest for those 25-34 (16.9%; Figure 7) and by education, where highest rates were among high school graduates (12.9%). Because smokeless tobacco use was so much more prevalent among males, results for males are included on Figure 7 and in the Supplemental Tables.

Use of other tobacco products (e.g. pipes, cigars, bidis) was low, reported by 7.6% of men and 0.9% of women (demographics not shown). Current use of cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, and these other products were combined to determine total current tobacco use. This rate was 37.6% for men and 22.5% for women, or 30.0% overall. As was the case for the separate measures, use of any form of tobacco was related to age, and highest among 25-34 year olds (44.3%), as shown in Figure 8. Notable are several groups in which prevalence of current tobacco use was near or above 50%, which includes those who didn't finish high school (48%), the out-of- work (56%), and those unable to work (46%).

Figure 7.

Current Smokeless Use by Age Group WY BRFSS 2004

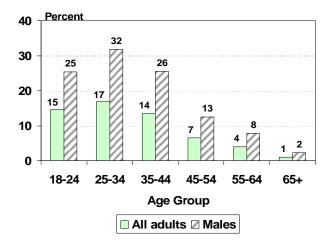
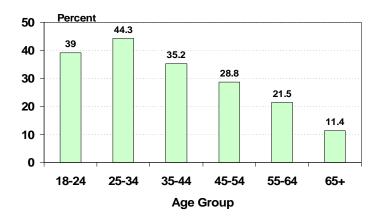


Figure 8.

Any Tobacco Use by Age Group WY BRFSS 2004



3. Target Groups for Current Smoking

Measures introduced in this section:

Underinsured: Those who are uninsured or have insurance and reported a time in the past year when they needed to see a doctor but could not, due to the cost.

Working poor: Adults who are employed for wages and report household income <\$25,000.

FMD: Frequent mental distress or 14 or more days in the past month when mental health was not good.

Binge drinking: 5 or more drinks on an occasion in the past month, as self-reported.

Heavy drinking: An average of >2 drinks/day for men or >1 drink/day for women in the past month.

AIDS risk: Respondents who reported any of a list of known risk factors for HIV/AIDS without identifying which one.

Highlights:

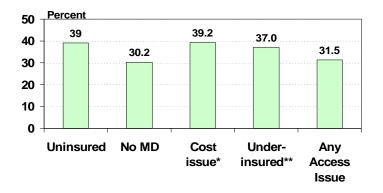
 Identified high risk groups for current smoking include those with access to health care issues, the working poor, binge and heavy drinkers, persons at risk for HIV/AIDS, and adults reporting frequent mental distress.

An in-depth analysis was conducted in an attempt to determine possible target groups, based on high rates of current smoking in that population. Among the sub-groups with high smoking rates were uninsured adults (39%), those without a personal doctor (30%), those who reported a time in the past year when they needed health care but couldn't get it due to cost (39%), and the underinsured (37%: Figure 9). Because access to health care may play a part in smoking cessation (advice to quit and prescription products for assistance), these results were considered to be important, even though they might be affected by the relatively young age of smokers in general.

Other groups that might be targeted because of high smoking rates include the working poor (38% smoke), those with frequent mental distress (43%), heavy drinkers (44%), binge drinkers (37%), and persons with a risk factor for HIV/AIDS (51%; Figure 10). many of these groups tend to be younger, which may account for the higher rates, but the fact remains that these groups were more likely to report current smoking. Groups that were examined but not found to have elevated smoking rates include adults households with young children. veterans, persons with asthma, and those with diabetes.

Figure 9.

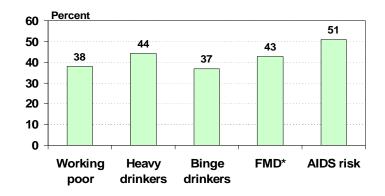
Current Smoking and Health Access WY BRFSS 2004



^{*} Unable to see MD when needed in past year, due to cost

Figure 10.

Current Smoking among Selected Groups WY BRFSS 2004



^{* 14+} days of poor mental health in past month.

^{**} Uninsured or insured and had a cost issue

4. Smokers and Non-smokers Compared

Measures introduced in this section: Fair/poor health: Self-reported from choices including good, very good and excellent.

Ill from indoor air: Respondent reported an illness or symptoms in the past 12 months that they thought was caused by something in the air inside a home, office, or other building.

Obese: Body Mass Index (BMI) \geq 30, from self-reported height and weight.

No exercise: No leisure time physical activity in the past month.

Drinking in past month: Having a drink (or more) of alcohol on one or more days in past month.

Disabled: Limited in any way in any activities due to physical, mental, or emotional problems.

Dental visit past year: Visited a dentist or had teeth cleaned in past year.

Lost 6+ teeth: Adult has lost 6 or more teeth due to decay or gum disease.

Highlights:

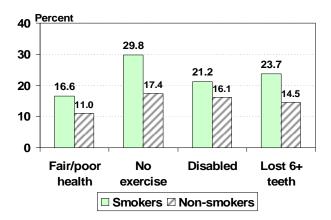
 Current smokers were more likely than non-smokers to report fair or poor health, FMD, drinking, not exercising, being disabled, having lost teeth, being unemployed, unable to work, and being uninsured.

Smokers and non-smokers were compared on a number of characteristics. some of which overlap the analyses discussed in the previous section. In that earlier section, smoking prevalence rates were reported, to identify potential target groups. In this section, characteristics of smokers and non-smokers are reported in order to identify issues that might need to be addressed among smokers. For example, uninsured adults were noted in the previous section as having a high smoking rate (39%) while in this section it is noted that 31% of smokers are uninsured. This rate is considerably higher than the rate for non-smokers (13.7%), many of whom are older adults and probably on Medicare.

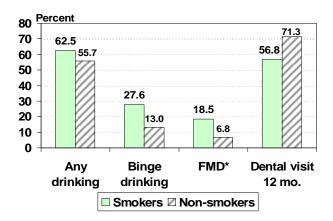
Although smokers tend to be younger than non-smokers, they were also more likely to report fair or poor health, having lost 6 or more teeth, to be disabled, and more likely to not exercise, characteristics not usually associated with younger persons (Figure 11). Compared with non-smokers, smokers were also more likely to drink and binge drink, to report frequent mental distress, and less likely to report a recent dental visit (Figure 12). Smokers were slightly (but significantly) more likely to report a perceived illness from indoor pollution and non-smokers were more likely to be obese (Supplemental Tables only).

Figure 11.

Smokers & Non-Smokers Compared WY BRFSS 2004



Smokers & Non-Smokers Compared
WY BRFSS 2004



^{* 14+} days of not good mental health in past month

5. Smoking Policies and Environmental Tobacco Smoke

Measures introduced in this section: Smoking banned in home: Smoking is not allowed anywhere inside home.

No smoking in common areas: Smoking is not allowed in common areas of work, such as rest rooms, lobbies, and lunch rooms

No smoking in work areas: Smoking is not allowed in any work area (as opposed to some, or all, or no policy).

Both questions were asked only of employed persons who work indoors most of the time.

No smoking anywhere at work: based on combined responses to above questions. ETS exposure: Indoor workers reporting frequently or sometimes being exposed to environmental tobacco smoke (ETS) at work.

Highlights:

- Smoking was banned in 71.9% of all homes, including over 75% with children and 39% in which the respondent was a current smoker.
- Smoking was also banned in both common and work areas for 71.9% of indoor workers.
- About one in every seven nonsmoking indoor workers (14.1%) reported exposure to secondhand smoke at work.

Smoking was banned completely in 71.9% of homes, and was allowed anywhere (or there were no rules) in only 15.9% of homes (Figure 13). Results were quite different when the respondent was a current smoker, but even 39% of those households banned smoking completely. Other households may also have contained a smoker, because only the respondents' smoking

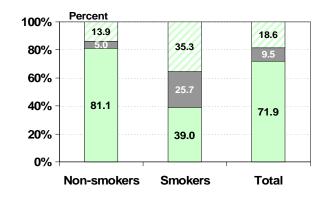
status was ascertained. Households with children were more likely than childless households to ban smoking (75.3% vs. 69.7%).

Similar results were found for worksites, where 78.7% of the approximately 1,800 respondents who worked indoors most of the time reported smoking was not allowed in common areas, 78.5% reported no smoking in work areas, and 71.9% reported no smoking anywhere at work. Again, results were very different as reported by smokers and nonsmokers, with non-smokers significantly more likely to report no smoking anywhere (75.2% VS. 61.0% smokers). Or, looked at another way, the prevalence of smoking was much higher in worksites that allowed smoking (30.9% vs. 18.8% for those that did not, or 22.2% for all employed indoor workers; Figure 14).

Results from a Wyoming state-added question indicated that 18.1% of all indoor workers and 14.1% of nonsmoking indoor workers, were exposed to environmental tobacco smoke (ETS) at work. ETS exposure among nonvaried greatly smokers demographic groups; non-smoking men, younger adults, and those with lower incomes and less education were more like to be exposed to ETS, with rates for some groups above 20% (Figure 15). Nearly one-third (32.6%) of all workers who reported being exposed to ETS at work also reported that smoking was not allowed anywhere at work (data not shown). Reasons for this are not clear but could be due to people traveling to other sites where smoking was allowed or being exposed in outdoor smoking areas.

Figure 13.

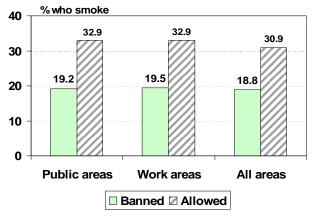
Household Smoking Rules WY BRFSS 2004



☐ Banned ☐ Some places/times ☐ No rules/allowed anywhere

Figure 14.

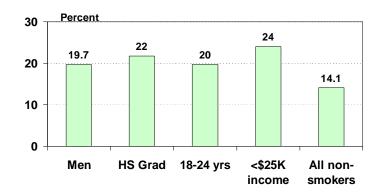
Current Smoking by Worksite Policy WY BRFSS 2004



Among workers who work indoors most of the time

Figure 15.

Non-Smoker ETS* Exposure WY BRFSS 2004



^{*}Environmental Tobacco Smoke exposure among non-smokers who work indoors most of the time

6. Smoking Cessation

Measures introduced in this section:

Quit one day: Daily smokers who quit smoking for one day or more in the past year because they were trying to quit. A similar state added question addressed quitting one day among daily smokeless users.

Quit in past year: Former smokers who said they had quit within the past year. This was determined as a percent of all adults and as a percent of all persons who smoked at the beginning of the year (current smokers + those who quit in past year).

Successful quitters: Former smokers as a percent of ever smokers.

Highlights:

- Nearly half (48.5%) of current daily smokers and 42% of daily smokeless users had quit for one day or more in the past year.
- Among persons who smoked at the beginning of the year, 11.7% had quit and considered themselves former smokers, representing 2.9% of all adults in the state.
- Over half of adults who had ever smoked (53.4%) had successfully quit and were former smokers.

All smokers were asked if they had quit one day or more in the past year because they were trying to quit, but results are reported only for daily smokers. Nearly half (48.5%) reported that they had quit smoking for a day or more, with the rate unrelated to any demographic measures reported in the Supplemental Tables. However, daily smokers reporting frequent mental distress and those with

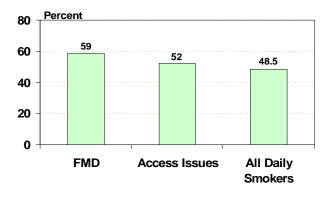
any health access issues were more likely to report quitting for a day or more (Figure 16). Among daily smokeless users (n=211) 42% reported quitting for one day or more because they were trying to quit (data not shown).

While the previous measure might indicate intention to quit among current smokers, the next measures assess guit success among persons who consider themselves former smokers. About 11,000 former smokers were estimated to have quit in the past year (2.9% of all adults) or 11.7% of adults who smoked at the beginning of the year. This rate as a percent of all adults was highest among adults ages 18-24 but was not associated with age when only smokers in the past year were considered (the 11.7% rate). Among smokers, college graduates and residents of the smallest counties were most likely to report quitting success in the past year (Figure 17).

Successful quitters were also measured as the percentage of those who ever smoked who were now former smokers. This rate was 53.4% overall, and highly associated with many demographic factors. This rate was high (indicating successful quitting) among adults 65 and older (81%), college graduates (71%), (79%), residents of retirees Northwest Region (63.4%) and exercisers (56.6%). Low rates were reported by 18-24 year olds (31%), the out-of-work (25%), students (31%), and adults with frequent mental distress (32%).

Figure 16.

Quit 1+ Day Among Daily Smokers
WY BRFSS 2004

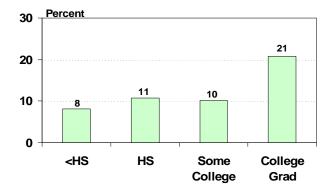


FMD: 14+ days of poor mental health in past month.

Access issues: no insurance, no personal MD, or could not see MD in past year due to cost $\,$

Figure 17.

Quit Smoking in Past Year by Education Among Smokers at Start of Year WY BRFSS 2004



Quitting Advice and Methods

Measures introduced in this section:

Advised to quit: Persons who currently smoked or quit in the past year who had gotten health care in the past year and were advised to quit smoking. A similar state-added question was asked of smokeless users who had gotten care.

Advised re meds: Medications such as nicotine gum, a patch, spray, or prescription medication such as Wellbutrin or Zyban were discussed as ways to quit on one or more visits.

Those who tried to quit (cigarettes or smokeless) or had quit smoking in the past year, were asked what methods were used:

Medications: as listed above.

Class: Class or clinic in community.

Counseling: One on one, from cessation counselor

MD Counseling: One on one, from doctor or nurse.

WY Quitline or WY Quitnet:

WY Quit Program: that provides free or reduced cost cessation medication.

On own: Did it on own (asked if person said no to all other methods).

Highlights:

- About six in ten smokers and recent quitters (61.8%) had been advised to quit smoking in the past year.
- Only 36% of smokeless users had been advised to not chew.
- Over half of all people who were trying to quit or had successfully quit did it on their own (56.8%). The second most popular option reported was the use of medications (32.1%).

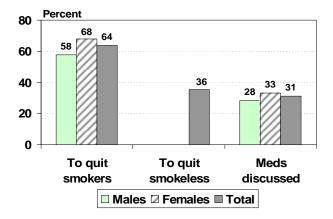
Smokers and recent quitters were much more likely than smokeless tobacco users/quitters to have been advised to

quit or not use the product (61.8% vs. 36%). When only *current* smokers were considered, the rate of advice was slightly higher at 63.6%, and women were more likely than men to be advised to quit (68.0% vs. 57.6%; Figure 18). Since there is no way to determine when the advice was received in relation to the quitting, no conclusions can be drawn about these differences or any response to the advice. Nearly one third (31.3%) of smokers who had gotten health care reported that medications had been discussed or recommended as a way to quit smoking. These results were similar for men and women and similar to the rate for smokers, recent quitters, and smokeless users (32.1%).

Methods used to attempt to quit were very different for men and women. The most frequently reported quitting method among successful quitters and those trying to quit was "quitting on their own", reported by 65% of men and 48% of women (Figure 19). Medications were next, reported by 41% of women and 25% of men. One in ten women reported one-on-one counseling by a health professional, but no other single method was reported by more than 6% of respondents. Because of the small number of respondents reporting each of the quit methods, results are only reported by gender. Although not shown, older adults were more likely to report the use of medications (47-48% for age 55+) and younger adults were more likely to quit on their own (71-72% for 18-34 year olds). Results were similar among the 129 successful quitters, except quitting on their own was higher (74%) and medications was lower (23%).

Figure 18.

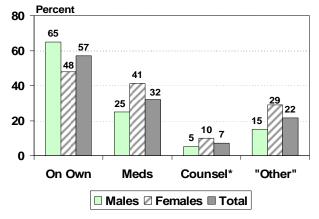
Advice by Gender WY BRFSS 2004



Among persons who currently used the product and got health care in past year.

Figure 19.

Cessation Methods by Gender WY BRFSS 2004



^{*} One on one counseling with health professional

Issues Around Smoking Cessation

Several factors may play a role in the success of quit attempts. Although many smokers quit smoking on their own, several of the successful methods, and getting advice to quit, involve health care providers. Thus access to care can be an important issue for smokers desiring to quit. Yet 56.8% of current Wyoming smokers reported at least one access to health care issue. Over one fourth (31.2%) had no health insurance which might cover cessation medications or classes, 34.8% had no regular doctor, and 24.9% said there was a time in the past year when they need to see a doctor, but couldn't due to the cost. All of these measures were significantly higher than among non-smokers.

Other factors that may influence smokers and their desire to quit may be the smoking policies where they live and work. In homes where the respondent is a current smoker, 39% of those homes do not allow smoking anywhere inside

the house. While this is only about half the rate where the respondent does not currently smoke, this suggests that a large number of smokers inconvenienced even at home. Smoking policies at worksites are similar, where smokers report that 68% ban smoking in work areas, 68% ban smoking in public areas, and 61% of worksites ban smoking in both these areas. Smokers and non-smokers are equally likely to work indoors, although this does mean that 34% of smokers presumably spend part of the workday outdoors where smoking may be permitted.

Smoking initiation and cessation may also be affected by the price of cigarettes, market influences, such as tobacco advertising and recognition of the harmful effects of tobacco, and trends in the social acceptability of smoking. These issues were not addressed on the BRFSS but may influence the results reported here.

C. Trends & Measures – 1994-2004

Measures introduced in this section: Age of first cigarette: Among all persons who ever smoked, the reported age of having their first cigarette (2001-2003). Age started regular smoking: Among the same group, age they reported starting to smoke regularly (if they ever did). Mean number of cigarettes: The mean number of cigarettes smoked per day by daily smokers (1994-2000).

Highlights:

- The mean age for smoking initiation was 14.4 years for boys and 15.9 years for girls.
- Rates for current smoking have not changed between 1996 and 2004, while daily smoking rates have decreased slightly.
- Other favorable trends are seen for smoking policies, exposure to ETS at work, and quitting for a day or more among daily smokers.
- Aggregated data for 2000-2004 indicate high smoking rates among Blacks (47%) and American Indians (50%).

The vast majority (85%) of adults who ever smoked had their first cigarette before the age of 19, and two-thirds of ever smokers became regular smokers before the age of 19 (Figure 20). Only 4.2% of ever smokers never became regular smokers and 28.2% became regular smokers at the same age they had their first cigarette. The mean age for first cigarette was significantly lower for boys (14.4 years vs. 15.9 years for girls). The age of initiation was similar for men across the six age groups, but was significantly lower for younger women compared with older women (Figure 21).

Among older adults, men started smoking at a significantly younger age than women, but this difference has disappeared among women younger than age 45.

The trend in current smoking among Wyoming adults has been relatively constant from 1994 to 2004, with rates in the range of 21.4% to 24.6%. If daily smoking and irregular smoking rates are examined from 1996 (when questions changed) to 2004, a downward trend in daily smoking is seen (Figure 22). Other encouraging trends are seen for daily smokers who quit one day or more in the past year (Figure 23), smoking policies in the workplace (Figure 24), and exposure environmental tobacco smoke in the workplace (Figure 25).

The mean number of cigarettes smoked per day for daily smokers has been less than a pack a day, ranging from 18.1-19.6 cigarettes when this was measured in 1994-2000 (Figure 26). Men smoked significantly more cigarettes per day than women in most of the years, averaging about 3 cigarettes more (20.6 for men vs. 17.2 for women overall). No trend was seen in this measure between 1994 and 2000.

Current smoking and smokeless tobacco use among males are reported for aggregated data from 2000-2004 (Supplemental Tables), showing smoking rates were highest among non-Hispanic Blacks (47%) and American Indians (50%), while smokeless rates were similar for all race/ethnicity groups. County rates varied for both measures as shown in Tables only.

Figure 20.

Smoking Initiation by Gender WY BRFSS 2000-2004 All Ever Smokers

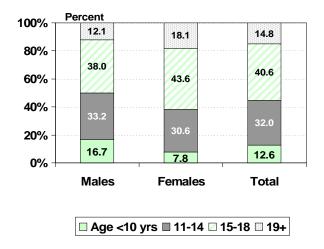
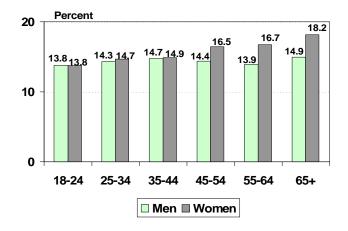


Figure 21.

Mean Age of Smoking Initiation WY BRFSS 2001-2003



All ever smokers

Figure 22.

Daily & Irregular Smokers WY BRFSS 1996-2004

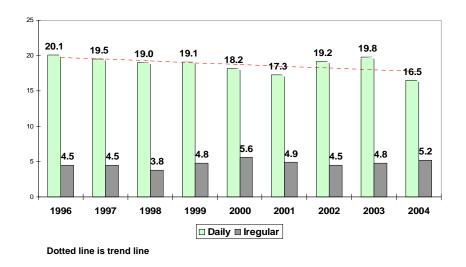


Figure 23.

Daily Smokers Who Quit 1 Day WY BRFSS 1996-2004

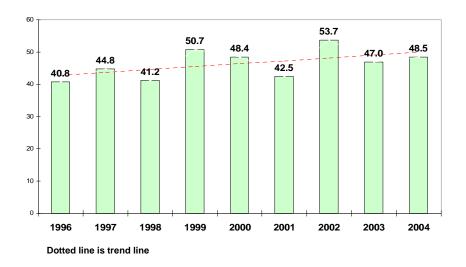
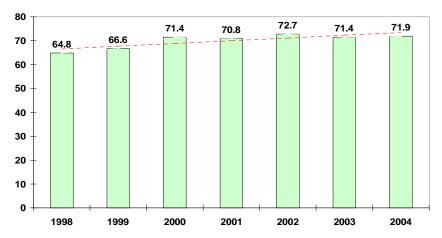


Figure 24.

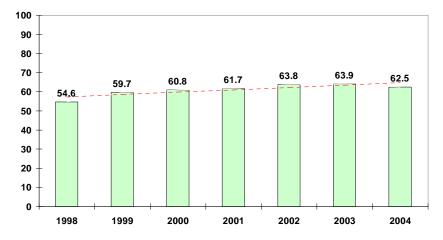
No Smoking Anywhere at Work* WY BRFSS 1998-2004



^{*} Workers who work indoors most of the time; Dotted line is trend line

Figure 25.

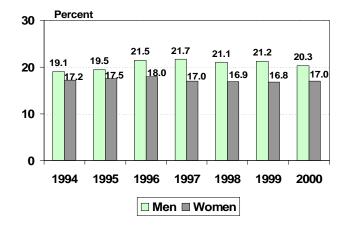
Never Exposed to ETS at Work* WY BRFSS 1998-2004



 $^{^{\}ast}$ Adults who work indoors most of the time; Dotted line is trend line.

Figure 26.

Mean Number of Cigarettes Smoked/Day WY BRFSS 1994-2000



Daily smokers only

D. Comparison with Other States

Wyoming results for 2004 for a number of tobacco measures were compared with other states (Supplemental Tables S-26-S-29). For current smoking and smoking policies, Wyoming rates were near the median value for the states that collected the data. For smokeless tobacco use among men, Wyoming rates were the highest of the 13 states that included that module on the BRFSS. The Wyoming rate was over twice the rate for all 13 states and over double the median rate. Similar results were found for smokeless tobacco use among all adults.

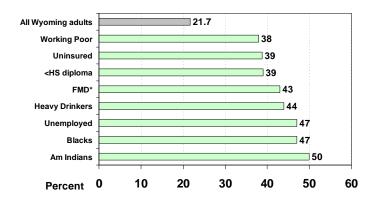
IV. Summary

Key survey findings:

- Current smoking was reported by 21.7% of all Wyoming respondents in 2004, representing an estimated 82,500 adults in the state.
- In addition, 9.3% of adults reported current smokeless tobacco use, and a total of 30.0% reported using some form of tobacco, including pipes, cigars, and other types of products.
- Current smoking rates were significantly associated with age group, household income, educational attainment, employment status, and health insurance status. Groups with high current smoking rates included young adults, low income persons, those with less education, the unemployed (47%), and the uninsured (38.8%).
- Other target groups with high rates of current smoking in 2004 include the working poor (38%), those unable to work (36%), those with frequent mental distress (43%), binge drinkers (36.9%), heavy drinkers (44%), and the 3.2% of adults who reported risk factors for HIV/AIDS (51%).
- Current smoking rates near 50% were also found among American Indians (50%) and non-Hispanic Blacks (47%), using aggregated data for 2000-2004.
- Just under half (46.7%) of all Wyoming adults have smoked in their lifetime, and over half of them (53.4%) have quit, representing 24.9% of all adults that are now former smokers.
- Nearly half (48.5%) of all current daily smokers quit smoking for a day or longer in the past year because they were trying to quit smoking.
- Among adults who smoked at the beginning of the past 12 month period, 11.7% quit and considered themselves former smokers, representing 2.9% of *all* adults.
- Among this same group of adults who currently smoked or had quit in the past year, over 60% had been advised by a health professional to quit smoking in the past year.
- Among non-smokers who work mostly indoors, one in ten women and one in five men reported exposure to environmental tobacco smoke (ETS).
- Compared with non-smokers, current smokers were more likely to be in fair or poor health (16.6% vs. 11.1%), report frequent mental distress (18.5% vs. 6.8%), be disabled (21.2% vs. 16.1%), unemployed (6.8% vs. 2.1%), and to be unable to work (4.9% vs. 2.4%). Current smokers were also more likely than non-smokers to drink alcohol (62.5% vs. 55.7%), not exercise (29.8% vs. 17.4%) to report an illness due to indoor air (24.0% vs. 20.4%) and to report laving lost six or more permanent teeth (23.7% vs. 14.5%).

- About one in nine former smokers were recent quitters who reported they quit in the past year; some of these former smokers may represent potential relapsers, who were not measured on the BRFSS.
- Most smokers who have successfully quite report that they did it on their own as opposed to using a program, medications, counseling, or a Quitline.
- Results from 2001-2003 indicate that 44.6% of Wyoming adults who ever smoked had their first cigarette before the age of 15, and another 40.6% started smoking between ages 15 and 18. Only 14.8% of adults who ever smoked started at age 19 or older.
- Trend data show improvements in daily (but not current) smoking and an increase in the
 percentage of Wyoming adults who report smoking was banned in their homes or
 worksites
- Wyoming smokeless tobacco rates and smokeless use among males are the highest among the BRFSS states that collect these data. The Wyoming rates are more than double the rate for all states or the median value for the 13 states.

High Rates of Current Smoking WY BRFSS 2004 or 2000-2004



^{*} Frequent mental distress: 14+ days of poor mental health in mast 30 days

Current smoking rates in Wyoming are slightly higher than the median for all states and have been statistically constant since the BRFSS started collecting data in the state in 1994. Improvement may be difficult and slow, as progress is a result of reducing smoking initiation and increasing successful cessation. Smoking policies undoubtedly will play a role in reducing smoking, even if only by making it more difficult for smokers to light up. Lack of health insurance that provides reimbursement for smoking cessation materials may be a barrier, even for those who are insured. While it will be important to consider the target groups identified in the report when planning smoking cessation interventions, it will be equally important to select programs that have been shown to be effective.

V. Supplemental Tables Table S-1 Current Smoking, WY BRFSS 2004

Measure	Current Smoking			
	Percent	95% CI	n	N
Total	21.7	20.3-23.2	888	4,159
Gender				
Males	21.6	19.4-23.9	365	1,738
Females	21.8	20.0-23.8	523	2,421
P value	0.850			
Age (years)				
18-24	27	21.7-33.3	76	258
25-34	30.3	26.4-34.4	182	609
35-44	23.0	19.8-26.5	171	720
45-54	22.4	19.7-25.4	237	988
55-64	17.6	14.7-21.0	128	683
65+	9.8	7.8-12.2	90	876
P value	< 0.0001			
Race/Ethnicity				
White (non-H)	21.1	19.6-22.6	785	3,780
Hispanic	26	18.7-33.9	45	184
Other	31	22.8-40.9	49	150
P value	0.032			
Education				
< High School	39	31.8-46.0	103	266
High School	28.9	26.1-31.9	369	1,348
Some college	20.6	18.3-23.2	292	1,355
College grad	9.9	8.2-11.9	124	1,179
P value	< 0.0001			
Household Income				
<\$25,000	29.8	26.4-33.4	306	1,023
\$25K-\$49,999	23.8	21.2-26.6	295	1,318
\$50K-\$74,999	17.8	14.9-21.0	131	719
\$75,000+	14.3	11.6-17.4	93	674
P value	< 0.0001			

Measure	Current Smoking			
	Percent	95% CI	n	N
Density Group				
Ctys >50K	26.6	23.7-29.8	295	1,168
Ctys 10-50K	20.0	17.8-22.4	330	1,612
Ctys <10K	19.7	17.3-22.3	259	1,352
P value	0.0003			
Region				
Southeast	22.4	19.5-25.6	219	1,057
Southwest	21.6	18.5-25.0	170	747
Northwest	15.6	12.4-19.4	98	638
Northeast	23.5	20.1-27.3	162	707
Central	23.8	20.8-27.1	235	983
P value	0.013			
Married				
Yes	17.7	16.1-19.4	425	2,496
No	29.5	26.7-32.5	462	1,653
P value	< 0.0001			
Employment				
Employed/self emp	23.1	21.3-25.0	613	2,685
Unemployed	47	35.9-59.2	51	107
Homemaker	16	12.4-21.1	54	350
Student	17	10.0-25.9	21	98
Retired	11.5	9.4-14.2	94	758
Unable to work	36	27.7-45.2	55	145
P value	< 0.0001			

^{*} Smoked 100 cigarettes in lifetime and currently smoke some days or every day.

95% CI=range of values within which the true population prevalence would be expected to fall in 95 out of 100 samples taken from the population. P value <0.05 indicates significant association.

¹ Ctys >50K = Laramie and Natrona counties; Ctys10K-50K = Albany, Campbell, Fremont, Sheridan, Sweetwater, Teton, and Uinta counties; Ctys <10,000 = all other Wyoming counties.

² Southeast = Albany, Goshen, Laramie, Platte.

Southwest = Carbon, Lincoln, Sweetwater, Sublette, Uinta.

Northwest = Big Horn, Hot Springs, Park, Teton, Washakie.

Northeast = Campbell, Crook, Johnson, Sheridan, Weston.

Central = Converse, Fremont, Natrona, Niobrara.

Totals may not add to 100% (or total) due to rounding (or missing values).

Values rounded to whole numbers if n<500

Table S-2 Daily Smoking, WY BRFSS 2004

Measure	Daily Smoking			
Total Gender	16.5	15.2-17.8	682	4,159
Males	16.4	14.5-18.5	286	1,738
Females	16.5	14.8-18.2	396	2,421
P value	0.987			,
Age (years)				
18-24	19	14.2-24.2	53	258
25-34	21.5	18.1-25.3	127	609
35-44	19.0	16.1-22.4	138	720
45-54	16.9	14.6-19.6	187	988
55-64	14.4	11.8-17.4	104	683
65+	7.7	6.0-9.9	70	876
P value	< 0.0001			
Race/Ethnicity				
White (non-H)	16.3	15.0-17.7	614	3,780
Hispanic	17	11.5-24.0	32	184
Other	22	14.8-31.8	32	150
P value	0.311			
Education				
< High School	32	25.6-39.4	82	266
High School	22.6	20.0-25.3	298	1,348
Some college	15.2	13.2-17.5	219	1,355
College grad	6.5	5.2-8.2	83	1,179
P value	< 0.0001			
Household Income				
<\$25,000	21.9	19.0-25.1	231	1,023
\$25K-\$49,999	18.8	16.4-21.4	231	1,318
\$50K-\$74,999	13.1	10.6-16.0	97	719
\$75,000+	11.6	9.2-14.5	76	674
P value	< 0.0001			

Measure	Daily Smoking			
Density Group				
Ctys >50K	21.3	18.6-24.3	229	1,168
Ctys 10-50K	14.7	12.8-16.7	248	1,612
Ctys <10K	14.6	12.6-16.9	203	1,352
P value	0.0001			
Region				
Southeast	17.9	15.2-20.9	170	1,057
Southwest	16.8	14.1-20.0	131	747
Northwest	10.2	7.9-13.0	74	638
Northeast	18.1	15.1-21.5	130	707
Central	17.6	15.0-20.6	175	983
P value	0.003			
Married				
Yes	13.9	12.5-15.4	336	2,496
No	21.5	19.0-24.1	346	1,653
P value	< 0.0001			
Employment				
Employed/self emp	17.4	15.8-19.1	468	2,685
Unemployed	37	26.4-48.1	42	107
Homemaker	13	9.5-17.4	42	350
Student	10	5.1-18.5	11	98
Retired	9.5	7.6-12.0	77	758
Unable to work	28	20.3-36.2	42	145
P value	< 0.0001			

^{*} Daily smoking: Smoked 100 cigarettes in lifetime and now smoke every day

¹ Ctys >50K = Laramie and Natrona counties; Ctys10K-50K = Albany, Campbell, Fremont, Sheridan, Sweetwater, Teton, and Uinta counties; Ctys <10,000 = all other Wyoming counties.

² Southeast = Albany, Goshen, Laramie, Platte.

Southwest = Carbon, Lincoln, Sweetwater, Sublette, Uinta.

Northwest = Big Horn, Hot Springs, Park, Teton, Washakie.

Northeast = Campbell, Crook, Johnson, Sheridan, Weston.

Central = Converse, Fremont, Natrona, Niobrara.

Totals may not add to 100% (or total) due to rounding (or missing values).

Values rounded to whole numbers if n<500

Table S-3 Irregular Smoking, WY BRFSS 2004

Measure	Irregular (not every day) smoking				
	Percent	95% CI	n	N	
Total	5.2	4.5-6.1	206	4,159	
Gender					
Males	5.1	4.0-6.6	79	1,738	
Females	5.4	4.4-6.5	127	2,421	
P value	0.759				
Age (years)					
18-24	8	5.4-12.8	23	258	
25-34	8.8	6.6-11.6	55	609	
35-44	3.9	2.7-5.6	33	720	
45-54	5.5	4.0-7.5	50	988	
55-64	3.3	2.0-5.3	24	683	
65+	2.0	1.3-3.3	20	876	
P value	< 0.0001				
Race/Ethnicity					
White (non-H)	4.8	4.0-5.6	171	3,780	
Hispanic	9	4.5-16.1	13	184	
Other	9	5.3-14.9	17	150	
P value	0.029				
Education					
< High School	7	4.0-10.5	21	266	
High School	6.3	4.8-8.3	71	1,348	
Some college	5.5	4.2-7.0	73	1,355	
College grad	3.4	2.4-4.8	41	1,179	
P value	0.030				
Household Income					
<\$25,000	7.9	5.9-10.4	75	1,023	
\$25K-\$49,999	5.0	3.8-6.6	64	1,318	
\$50K-\$74,999	4.7	3.3-6.7	34	719	
\$75,000+	2.7	1.7-4.3	17	674	
P value	0.001				

Measure	Irregular				
	Percent	95% CI	n	N	
Density Group					
Ctys >50K	5.4	4.1-7.0	66	1,168	
Ctys 10-50K	5.3	4.2-6.8	82	1,612	
Ctys <10K	5.1	3.7-6.9	56	1,352	
P value	0.953				
Region					
Southeast	4.5	3.2-6.3	49	1,057	
Southwest	4.8	3.4-6.7	39	747	
Northwest	5.4	3.3-8.8	24	638	
Northeast	5.5	3.7-8.0	32	707	
Central	6.2	4.7-8.2	60	983	
P value	0.695				
Married					
Yes	3.8	3.0-4.7	89	2,496	
No	8.0	6.4-10.1	116	1,653	
P value	< 0.0001				
Employment					
Employed/self emp	5.7	4.7-6.9	145	2,685	
Unemployed	11	4.8-22.8	9	107	
Homemaker	3	1.8-6.1	12	350	
Student	7	3.1-13.3	10	98	
Retired	2.0	1.2-3.4	17	758	
Unable to work	9	4.5-15.4	13	145	
P value	0.003				

^{*} Smoked 100 cigarettes in lifetime and currently smoke on some days, but not every day 95% CI=range of values within which the true population prevalence would be expected to fall in 95 out of 100 samples taken from the population. P value <0.05 indicates significant association.

¹ Ctys >50K = Laramie and Natrona counties; Ctys10K-50K = Albany, Campbell, Fremont, Sheridan, Sweetwater, Teton, and Uinta counties; Ctys <10,000 = all other Wyoming counties.

² Southeast = Albany, Goshen, Laramie, Platte.

Southwest = Carbon, Lincoln, Sweetwater, Sublette, Uinta.

Northwest = Big Horn, Hot Springs, Park, Teton, Washakie.

Northeast = Campbell, Crook, Johnson, Sheridan, Weston.

Central = Converse, Fremont, Natrona, Niobrara.

Totals may not add to 100% (or total) due to rounding (or missing values).

Values rounded to whole numbers if n<500

Table S-4 Ever Smoking, WY BRFSS 2004

Measure	Ever Smoking				
	Percent	95% CI	n	N	
Total	46.7	44.9-48.4	1,996	4,163	
Gender					
Males	49.8	47.1-52.5	923	1,739	
Females	43.5	41.3-45.8	1,073	2,424	
P value	< 0.001				
Age (years)					
18-24	40	33.2-46.1	109	258	
25-34	46.2	41.9-50.5	272	609	
35-44	41.3	37.5-45.3	304	722	
45-54	46.9	43.5-50.4	474	988	
55-64	55.2	51.1-59.3	380	684	
65+	52.1	48.4-55.7	445	876	
P value	< 0.0001				
Race/Ethnicity					
White (non-H)	46.2	44.3-48.0	1,805	3,782	
Hispanic	50	41.1-57.9	91	185	
Other	58	48.0-67.6	86	151	
P value	0.052				
Education					
< High School	67	59.3-73.5	181	267	
High School	53.7	50.5-56.9	734	1,349	
Some college	46.0	43.0-49.1	662	1,357	
College grad	33.6	30.8-36.7	416	1,179	
P value	< 0.0001				
Household Income					
<\$25,000	52.8	49.0-56.6	566	1,025	
\$25K-\$49,999	50.6	47.5-53.7	656	1,318	
\$50K-\$74,999	45.0	41.1-49.0	335	720	
\$75,000+	37.2	33.3-41.2	257	674	
P value	< 0.0001				

Measure	Ever smoking				
	Percent	95% CI	n	N	
Density Group					
Ctys >50K	49.5	46.2-52.8	580	1,169	
Ctys 10-50K	45.2	42.3-48.0	759	1,614	
Ctys <10K	46.5	43.4-49.5	648	1,353	
P value	0.146				
Region					
Southeast	44.9	41.4-48.4	482	1,057	
Southwest	47.2	43.2-51.3	365	747	
Northwest	42.6	38.1-47.2	277	639	
Northeast	49.2	45.0-53.4	355	708	
Central	49.4	45.8-53.1	508	985	
P value	0.103				
Married					
Yes	45.1	43.1-47.3	1,122	2,499	
No	49.7	46.5-53.0	872	1,654	
P value	0.02				
Employment					
Employed/self emp	45.5	43.3-47.6	1,242	2,688	
Unemployed	63	50.9-74.0	70	107	
Homemaker	38	32.3-43.6	127	350	
Student	24	16.6-34.5	37	99	
Retired	56.0	52.1-59.9	419	758	
Unable to work	68	58.3-75.6	96	145	
P value	< 0.0001				

Southwest = Carbon, Lincoln, Sweetwater, Sublette, Uinta.

Northwest = Big Horn, Hot Springs, Park, Teton, Washakie.

Northeast = Campbell, Crook, Johnson, Sheridan, Weston.

Central = Converse, Fremont, Natrona, Niobrara.

Totals may not add to 100% (or total) due to rounding (or missing values).

^{*} Smoked 100 cigarettes in lifetime; includes current and former smokers.

¹ Ctys >50K = Laramie and Natrona counties; Ctys10K-50K = Albany, Campbell, Fremont, Sheridan, Sweetwater, Teton, and Uinta counties; Ctys <10,000 = all other Wyoming counties.

² Southeast = Albany, Goshen, Laramie, Platte.

Table S-5 Former Smoking, WY BRFSS 2004

Measure	Former Smoking			
	Percent	95% CI	n	N
Total	24.9	23.4-26.3	1,104	4,159
Gender				
Males	28.1	25.9-30.5	557	1,738
Females	21.6	19.8-23.5	547	2,421
P value	< 0.0001			
Age (years)				
18-24	12	8.7-17.4	33	258
25-34	15.9	12.9-19.3	90	609
35-44	17.9	15.1-21.1	131	720
45-54	24.5	21.7-27.6	237	988
55-64	37.5	33.6-41.6	251	683
65+	42.3	38.7-45.9	355	876
P value	< 0.0001			
Race/Ethnicity				
White (non-H)	25.1	23.6-26.6	1,018	3,780
Hispanic	23	17.0-30.9	45	184
Other	26	18.1-35.9	36	150
P value	0.869			
Education				
< High School	28	21.8-34.5	77	266
High School	24.7	22.2-27.4	364	1,348
Some college	25.3	22.8-28.0	368	1,355
College grad	23.7	21.2-26.5	292	1,179
P value	0.639			
Household Income				
<\$25,000	22.7	19.9-25.7	258	1,023
\$25K-\$49,999	26.8	24.2-29.6	361	1,318
\$50K-\$74,999	27.1	23.8-30.8	203	719
\$75,000+	22.9	19.7-26.4	164	674
P value	0.069			

Measure	Former Smoking				
	Percent	95% CI	n	N	
Density Group					
Ctys >50K	22.7	20.2-25.5	284	1,168	
Ctys 10-50K	25.0	22.7-27.5	427	1,612	
Ctys <10K	26.7	24.2-29.4	388	1,352	
P value	0.111				
Region					
Southeast	22.5	19.9-25.3	263	1,057	
Southwest	25.6	22.3-29.3	195	747	
Northwest	27.0	23.2-31.1	178	638	
Northeast	25.6	22.2-29.3	192	707	
Central	25.3	22.4-28.4	271	983	
P value	0.375				
Married					
Yes	27.3	25.5-29.2	694	2,496	
No	20.1	18.0-22.5	409	1,653	
P value	< 0.0001				
Employment					
Employed/self emp	22.2	20.5-24.0	626	2,685	
Unemployed	16	9.2-25.5	19	107	
Homemaker	22	17.0-26.9	73	350	
Student	8	4.1-13.2	15	98	
Retired	44.5	40.7-48.4	325	758	
Unable to work	32	23.0-41.5	41	145	
P value	< 0.0001				

Southwest = Carbon, Lincoln, Sweetwater, Sublette, Uinta.

Northwest = Big Horn, Hot Springs, Park, Teton, Washakie.

Northeast = Campbell, Crook, Johnson, Sheridan, Weston.

Central = Converse, Fremont, Natrona, Niobrara.

Totals may not add to 100% (or total) due to rounding (or missing values).

^{*} Smoked 100 cigarettes in lifetime and do not currently smoke.

¹ Ctys > 50K = Laramie and Natrona counties; Ctys 10K-50K = Albany, Campbell, Fremont, Sheridan, Sweetwater, Teton, and Uinta counties; Ctys <10,000 = all other Wyoming counties.

² Southeast = Albany, Goshen, Laramie, Platte.

Table S-6 Smokeless Tobacco Use, WY BRFSS 2004

Measure	Current Smokeless Use – All Adults			
	Percent	95% CI	n	N
Total	9.3	8.2-10.6	285	4,055
Gender				
Males	17.7	15.6-20.1	265	1,685
Females	1.0	0.6-1.6	20	2,370
P value	< 0.0001			
Age (years)				
18-24	15	10.1-20.7	34	246
25-34	16.9	13.6-20.9	77	590
35-44	13.5	10.8-16.7	83	700
45-54	6.5	4.9-8.6	52	968
55-64	4.0	2.7-5.8	28	670
65+	1.0	0.6-1.9	11	856
P value	< 0.0001			
Race/Ethnicity				
White (non-H)	9.2	8.0-10.5	254	3,690
Hispanic	11	6.2-17.2	17	179
Other	11	4.9-23.1	12	144
P value	0.801			
Education				
< High School	11	6.4-17.4	19	253
High School	12.9	10.6-15.6	122	1,302
Some college	8.9	7.1-11.2	91	1,323
College grad	5.1	3.9-6.8	53	1,166
P value	< 0.0001			
Household Income				
<\$25,000	8.0	6.0-10.7	57	998
\$25K-\$49,999	10.6	8.5-13.1	98	1,286
\$50K-\$74,999	10.3	8.0-13.2	66	710
\$75,000+	8.6	6.4-11.4	49	664
P value	0.341			

Measure	Current Smokeless – All Adults				
	Percent	95% CI	n	N	
Density Group					
Ctys >50K	7.7	5.8-10.1	62	1,140	
Ctys 10-50K	9.1	7.3-11.3	108	1,573	
Ctys <10K	11.1	9.1-13.5	115	1,317	
P value	0.090				
Region					
Southeast	8.7	6.8-11.1	71	1,036	
Southwest	9.7	7.5-12.5	63	732	
Northwest	8.4	5.7-12.2	38	621	
Northeast	10.8	8.2-14.0	57	684	
Central	9.4	6.9-12.7	56	957	
P value	0.803				
Married					
Yes	8.5	7.2-9.9	166	2,442	
No	10.9	8.7-13.6	119	1,604	
P value	0.066				
Employment					
Employed/self emp	11.9	10.4-13.6	242	2,620	
Unemployed	10	3.6-23.9	5	104	
Homemaker	1	0.1-3.8	1	344	
Student	7	2.3-18.5	6	95	
Retired	2.2	1.3-3.7	17	741	
Unable to work	13	7.2-21.6	14	137	
P value	< 0.0001				

^{*} Currently use chewing tobacco or snuff some days or every day.

^{95%} CI=range of values within which the true population prevalence would be expected to fall in 95 out of 100 samples taken from the population. P value <0.05 indicates significant association.

¹ Ctys >50K = Laramie and Natrona counties; Ctys10K-50K = Albany, Campbell, Fremont, Sheridan, Sweetwater, Teton, and Uinta counties; Ctys <10,000 = all other Wyoming counties.

² Southeast = Albany, Goshen, Laramie, Platte.

Southwest = Carbon, Lincoln, Sweetwater, Sublette, Uinta.

Northwest = Big Horn, Hot Springs, Park, Teton, Washakie.

Northeast = Campbell, Crook, Johnson, Sheridan, Weston.

Central = Converse, Fremont, Natrona, Niobrara.

Totals may not add to 100% (or total) due to rounding (or missing values).

Values rounded to whole numbers if n<500

Table S-7 Smokeless Use - Males, WY BRFSS 2004

Measure	Current Smokeless Use - Males				
	Percent	95% CI	n	N	
Total	17.7	15.6-20.1	265	1,685	
Age (years)					
18-24	25	17.3-35.6	28	115	
25-34	32	25.8-38.5	73	247	
35-44	26	20.5-31.3	76	306	
45-54	13	9.4-16.5	50	402	
55-64	8	5.3-11.4	28	290	
65+	2	1.2-4.2	10	320	
P value	< 0.0001				
Race/Ethnicity					
White (non-H)	17.6	15.4-20.1	234	1,519	
Hispanic	20	11.8-31.5	17	78	
Other	19	8.5-36.4	12	74	
P value	0.900				
Education					
< High School	20	12.3-31.7	19	108	
High School	23.4	19.3-28.1	116	569	
Some college	18	14.1-22.2	81	495	
College grad	9.8	7.3-13.0	49	511	
P value	< 0.001				
Household Income					
<\$25,000	16	12.0-22.1	49	321	
\$25K-\$49,999	19.8	16.0-24.2	91	569	
\$50K-\$74,999	19	14.4-23.4	66	345	
\$75,000+	15	11.0-19.5	46	326	
P value	0.377				

Measure	Current Smokeless Use - Males				
	Perc	ent	95% CI	n	N
Density Group					
Ctys >50K		15	11.2-19.5	57	450
Ctys 10-50K		17.5	14.1-21.5	100	661
Ctys <10K		20.7	17.0-24.9	108	566
P value	0.145				
Region					
Southeast		18	13.7-22.1	68	422
Southwest		18	13.9-23.0	60	329
Northwest		16	10.9-23.2	35	251
Northeast		21	16.1-27.2	53	283
Central		17	12.2-22.6	49	392
P value	0.753				
Married					
Yes		16.1	13.8-18.8	155	1,058
No		20.9	16.7-25.8	110	624
P value	0.060				
Employment					
Employed/self emp		20.6	18.0-23.5	227	1,229
Unemployed				5	31
Homemaker		0.0		0	3
Student				4	39
Retired		4.1	2.5-6.9	17	338
Unable to work		30	16.9-47.7	12	43
P value	< 0.001				

Southwest = Carbon, Lincoln, Sweetwater, Sublette, Uinta.

Northwest = Big Horn, Hot Springs, Park, Teton, Washakie.

Northeast = Campbell, Crook, Johnson, Sheridan, Weston.

Central = Converse, Fremont, Natrona, Niobrara.

Totals may not add to 100% (or total) due to rounding (or missing values).

^{*} Currently use chewing tobacco or snuff some days or every day.

¹ Ctys > 50K = Laramie and Natrona counties; Ctys 10K-50K = Albany, Campbell, Fremont, Sheridan, Sweetwater, Teton, and Uinta counties; Ctys <10,000 = all other Wyoming counties.

² Southeast = Albany, Goshen, Laramie, Platte.

Table S-8 Any Tobacco Use, WY BRFSS 2004

Measure	Any Tobacco Use			
	Percent	95% CI	n	N
Total	30.0	28.3-31.7	1,122	4,048
Gender				
Males	37.6	34.9-40.3	596	1,683
Females	22.5	20.6-24.5	526	2,365
P value	< 0.0001			
Age (years)				
18-24	39	32.7-46.2	99	245
25-34	44.3	39.9-48.7	240	590
35-44	35.2	31.4-39.2	238	699
45-54	28.8	25.8-32.1	287	967
55-64	21.5	18.3-25.1	151	669
65+	11.4	9.3-14.0	103	854
P value	< 0.0001			
Race/Ethnicity				
White (non-H)	29.0	27.3-30.8	991	3,684
Hispanic	38	30.0-46.9	62	178
Other	41	31.4-52.0	58	144
P value	0.006			
Education				
< High School	48	40.3-55.3	112	252
High School	39.5	36.3-42.8	453	1,299
Some college	29.0	26.2-31.9	374	1,321
College grad	15.6	13.5-18.1	183	1,165
P value	< 0.0001			
Household Income				
<\$25,000	35.4	31.8-39.2	337	995
\$25K-\$49,999	32.9	29.9-36.0	372	1,285
\$50K-\$74,999	28.0	24.5-31.8	193	708
\$75,000+	23.2	19.9-27.0	148	664
P value	< 0.0001			

Measure	Any Tobacco Use			
	Percent	95% CI	n	N
Density Group				
Ctys >50K	34.0	30.8-37.4	347	1,139
Ctys 10-50K	28.5	25.9-31.3	425	1,569
Ctys <10K	28.5	25.7-31.5	346	1,316
P value	0.017			
Region				
Southeast	30.5	27.2-34.0	284	1,035
Southwest	30.4	26.8-34.2	223	732
Northwest	22.8	18.9-27.2	133	620
Northeast	32.0	28.1-36.3	202	683
Central	32.5	28.9-36.3	276	954
P value	0.011			
Married				
Yes	25.6	23.7-27.6	573	2,437
No	38.6	35.4-41.9	548	1,602
P value	< 0.0001			
Employment				
Employed/self emp	33.8	31.7-36.0	821	2,618
Unemployed	56	43.9-67.0	53	103
Homemaker	17	12.9-21.8	54	343
Student	21	12.8-32.6	22	93
Retired	13.9	11.4-16.7	109	740
Unable to work	46	36.7-55.8	63	137
P value	< 0.0001			

^{*} Currently smoke, or use chewing tobacco or snuff, or cigars, pipes, bidis, kreteks, or some other tobacco product, some days or every day.

Northwest = Big Horn, Hot Springs, Park, Teton, Washakie.

Northeast = Campbell, Crook, Johnson, Sheridan, Weston.

Central = Converse, Fremont, Natrona, Niobrara.

Totals may not add to 100% (or total) due to rounding (or missing values).

^{95%} CI=range of values within which the true population prevalence would be expected to fall in 95 out of 100 samples taken from the population. P value <0.05 indicates significant association.

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² Southeast = Albany, Goshen, Laramie, Platte.

Table S-9 Current Smoking, Other Selected Groups, WY BRFSS 2004

Measure	Current Smoking			
	Percent	95% CI	n	N
Insurance Status				
Insured	18.2	16.7-19.7	639	3,509
Uninsured	38.8	34.3-43.4	245	637
P value	< 0.0001			
Cost issue				
Yes	39.4	34.8-44.3	221	555
No	18.9	17.5-20.5	667	3595
	< 0.0001			
Have MD				
Yes	19.0	17.4-20.5	615	3,245
No	30.2	26.7-33.8	271	904
P value	< 0.0001			
Underinsured				
No	16.9	15.5-18.5	539	3,198
Yes	37.0	33.1-40.5	345	939
P value	< 0.0001			
Any Health Access Iss	sue			
Any	31.5	28.8-34.4	469	1,490
None	15.5	14.0-17.2	413	2,637
P value	< 0.0001			
Disability				
Yes	26.9	23.5-30.6	213	788
No	20.8	19.2-22.5	663	3,295
P value	0.001			,
Health Status				
Fair or poor	29.5	25.3-34.0	169	582
Good or better	20.5	19.0-22.1	716	3,569
	< 0.0001			,
F MD				
Yes	43	36.9-48.6	167	387
No	19.4	18.0-21.0	705	3,716
P value	< 0.0001			,
Working Poor				
Yes	38	32.5-44.4	154	399
No	20.5	19.0-22.1	671	3,327
	< 0.0001			,

Measure	Current Smoking			
	Percent	95% CI	n	N
Weight				
Not overweight	24.0	21.7-26.5	402	1,680
Overweight only	21.1	18.7-23.6	302	1,479
Obese	19.1	16.3-22.3	160	846
P value	0.041			
AIDS risk Factor				
Yes	51	38.0-64.2	44	83
No	23.2	21.5-25.0	731	3093
P value	< 0.0001			
Binge drink				
Yes	36.9	32.4-41.7	219	573
No	18.7	17.2-20.2	661	3,567
P value	< 0.0001			
Heavy Drinking				
No	20.4	18.9-21.9	787	3,935
Yes	44	36.0-52.7	86	192
P value	< 0.0001			
Lifetime Asthma				
Yes	22.6	18.7-27.1	122	525
No	21.6	20.0-23.2	765	3,628
P value	0.641			
Exercise (LT)				
Yes	19.0	17.5-20.7	605	3,258
No	32.0	28.6-35.7	281	892
P value	< 0.0001			

^{*} Smoked 100 cigarettes in lifetime and currently smoke some days or every day.

Northwest = Big Horn, Hot Springs, Park, Teton, Washakie.

Northeast = Campbell, Crook, Johnson, Sheridan, Weston.

Central = Converse, Fremont, Natrona, Niobrara.

Totals may not add to 100% (or total) due to rounding (or missing values).

^{95%} CI=range of values within which the true population prevalence would be expected to fall in 95 out of 100 samples taken from the population. P value <0.05 indicates significant association.

¹ Ctys >50K = Laramie and Natrona counties; Ctys10K-50K = Albany, Campbell, Fremont, Sheridan, Sweetwater, Teton, and Uinta counties; Ctys <10,000 = all other Wyoming counties.

² Southeast = Albany, Goshen, Laramie, Platte.

Table S-10 Smokers and Non-smokers Compared

	Smokers		Non-smokers				
	Percent	95% CI	n	Percent	95% CI	n	P value
Fair/poor health	16.6	14.1-19.6	169	11.0	9.9-12.2	413	< 0.0001
Ill from indoor air	24.0	20.9-27.5	215	20.4	18.8-22.0	665	0.042
Ill from outdoor air	8.6	6.9-10.7	90	9.7	8.6-10.8	338	0.369
Obese	18.2	15.5-21.3	160	21.6	20.0-23.3	686	0.041
No exercise	29.8	26.4-33.3	281	17.4	16.0-18.9	611	< 0.0001
Drink any past month	62.5	58.7-66.1	539	55.7	53.7-57.7	1,775	0.002
Disabled	21.2	18.4-24.3	213	16.1	14.8-17.6	575	0.001
Dental visit past year	56.8	53.0-60.6	492	71.3	69.5-73.1	2,300	< 0.0001
No teeth lost	45.7	41.8-49.6	363	59.2	57.2-61.1	1,753	< 0.0001
Lost 6+ teeth	23.7	20.8-27.0	246	14.5	13.3-15.8	561	< 0.0001
FMD	18.5	15.7-21.6	167	6.8	5.8-8.0	220	< 0.0001
Unemployed	6.8	4.9-9.4	51	2.1	1.5-2.9	56	<0.0001*
Unable to work	4.9	3.7-6.5	55	2.4	1.9-3.1	90	<0.0001*
Uninsured	31.2	27.6-35.0	245	13.7	12.2-15.3	392	< 0.0001
No MD	34.8	31.1-38.7	271	22.3	20.6-24.2	633	< 0.0001
Cost issue	24.9	21.7-28.4	221	10.6	9.4-12.0	334	< 0.0001
Any access issues	56.8	53.0-60.5	469	34.4	32.5-36.4	1021	< 0.0001
Age <65	92.8	91.0-94.3	794	81.5	80.2-82.8	2,464	< 0.0001
Age <45	59.5	55.8-63.1	429	45.8	43.8-47.8	1,158	< 0.0001

^{*} P value is for the association between employment and smoking

Table S-11 Household Smoking Rules, WY BRFSS 2004

Measure	Smoking Banned in Home			
	Percent	95% CI	n	N
Total	71.9	70.3-73.5	2,864	4,036
Gender				
Males	70.6	68.0-73.1	1,166	1,677
Females	73.3	71.1-75.3	1,698	2,359
P value	0.111			
Age (years)				
18-24	72	64.9-77.9	183	246
25-34	78.2	74.3-81.6	460	588
35-44	74.1	70.4-77.5	516	698
45-54	71.5	68.3-74.5	668	965
55-64	67.4	63.3-71.2	448	667
65+	67.9	64.4-71.2	568	847
P value	0.008			
Race/Ethnicity				
White (non-H)	72.7	71.0-74.4	2,633	3,675
Hispanic	64	54.9-71.8	114	176
Other	67	56.9-75.9	93	143
P value	0.052			
Education				
< High School	53	45.5-60.6	131	247
High School	62.9	59.6-66.0	830	1,298
Some college	75.5	72.9-78.0	950	1,315
College grad	83.1	80.7-85.3	944	1,165
P value	< 0.0001			
Household Income				
<\$25,000	63.5	59.7-67.2	621	989
\$25K-\$49,999	71.9	69.0-74.6	909	1,283
\$50K-\$74,999	76.7	73.1-79.9	537	710
\$75,000+	80.1	76.3-83.3	530	660
P value	< 0.0001			

Measure	Smoking Banned in Home			
	Percent	95% CI	n	N
Density Group				
Ctys >50K	72.6	69.6-75.5	805	1,135
Ctys 10-50K	73.4	70.7-76.0	1,137	1,562
Ctys <10K	69.5	66.5-72.3	905	1,314
P value	0.124			
Region				
Southeast	73.7	70.4-76.8	755	1,033
Southwest	72.6	68.8-76.1	517	728
Northwest	76.1	71.9-79.9	458	618
Northeast	66.3	62.1-70.3	454	681
Central	70.8	67.3-74.1	663	951
P value	0.011			
Married				
Yes	76.1	74.2-77.9	1,849	2,431
No	63.8	60.6-66.9	1,007	1,596
P value	< 0.0001			
Employment				
Employed/self emp	73.1	71.1-75.1	1,891	2,613
Unemployed	52	40.2-64.0	56	103
Homemaker	76	70.7-80.6	259	342
Student	79	66.9-87.5	74	95
Retired	69.4	65.7-72.8	498	734
Unable to work	57	46.8-65.8	74	135
P value	< 0.0001			
Smoking				
Yes	39.0	35.2-42.9	305	855
No	81.1	79.4-82.7	2,555	3,172
P value	< 0.0001			

^{*} Smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home.

^{95%} CI=range of values within which the true population prevalence would be expected to fall in 95 out of 100 samples taken from the population. P value <0.05 indicates significant association.

¹ Ctys >50K = Laramie and Natrona counties; Ctys10K-50K = Albany, Campbell, Fremont, Sheridan, Sweetwater, Teton, and Uinta counties; Ctys <10,000 = all other Wyoming counties.

² Southeast = Albany, Goshen, Laramie, Platte.

Southwest = Carbon, Lincoln, Sweetwater, Sublette, Uinta.

Northwest = Big Horn, Hot Springs, Park, Teton, Washakie.

Northeast = Campbell, Crook, Johnson, Sheridan, Weston.

Central = Converse, Fremont, Natrona, Niobrara.

Totals may not add to 100% (or total) due to rounding (or missing values).

Values rounded to whole numbers if n<500

Table S-12 No Smoking in Common Work Areas, WY BRFSS 2004

Measure	No Smoking Common Areas			
	Percent	95% CI	n	N
Total	78.7	76.4-80.8	1,438	1,805
Gender				
Males	73.9	69.7-77.6	442	603
Females	82.0	79.3-84.4	996	1,202
P value	0.001			
Age (years)				
18-24	68	57.4-76.3	64	103
25-34	78	72.1-82.2	248	318
35-44	79	74.0-83.2	321	397
45-54	81.7	78.0-84.9	466	576
55-64	84	78.5-87.7	278	330
65+	78	66.3-86.2	54	72
P value	0.004			
Race/Ethnicity				
White (non-H)	78.5	76.0-80.7	1,314	1,651
Hispanic	77	65.0-86.4	60	76
Other	86	74.7-93.2	52	62
P value	0.411			
Education				
< High School	55	39.7-70.1	34	57
High School	71	65.7-75.6	346	476
Some college	77.4	73.3-81.0	464	592
College grad	88.1	85.2-90.5	592	678
P value	< 0.0001			
Household Income				
<\$25,000	69	62.5-75.1	247	336
\$25K-\$49,999	79.1	74.9-82.8	461	578
\$50K-\$74,999	81	76.1-84.9	318	388
\$75,000+	84	79.7-87.4	338	404
P value	< 0.001			

Measure	No Smoking C	No Smoking Common Areas			
	Percent	95% CI	n	N	
Density Group					
Ctys >50K	80.2	75.9-83.9	465	565	
Ctys 10-50K	80.8	77.4-83.7	603	754	
Ctys <10K	73.6	68.5-78.0	362	476	
P value	0.026				
Region					
Southeast	82.1	77.9-85.6	421	505	
Southwest	75.7	70.0-80.6	259	337	
Northwest	80.5	73.8-85.9	211	256	
Northeast	76.7	70.8-81.7	212	283	
Central	76.8	71.5-81.3	327	414	
P value	0.246				
Smoke					
No	81.8	79.3-84.0	1,156	1,402	
Yes	68	62.7-73.6	282	401	
P value	< 0.0001				

^{*} Smoking policy at work prohibits smoking in indoor common or public areas, among persons who work indoors most of the time.

Southwest = Carbon, Lincoln, Sweetwater, Sublette, Uinta.

Northwest = Big Horn, Hot Springs, Park, Teton, Washakie.

Northeast = Campbell, Crook, Johnson, Sheridan, Weston.

Central = Converse, Fremont, Natrona, Niobrara.

Totals may not add to 100% (or total) due to rounding (or missing values).

¹ Ctys >50K = Laramie and Natrona counties; Ctys 10K-50K = Albany, Campbell, Fremont, Sheridan, Sweetwater, Teton, and Uinta counties; Ctys <10,000 = all other Wyoming counties.

² Southeast = Albany, Goshen, Laramie, Platte.

Table S-13 No Smoking in Work Areas, WY BRFSS 2004

Measure	No Smoking in Work Areas			
	Percent	95% CI	n	N
Total	78.5	76.2-80.7	1,456	1,809
Gender				
Males	70.4	66.1-74.3	434	609
Females	84.3	81.6-86.6	1,022	1,200
P value	< 0.0001			
Age (years)				
18-24	67	56.7-75.9	65	103
25-34	77	71.5-82.0	249	315
35-44	80	74.8-83.8	325	399
45-54	80.0	76.0-83.4	469	581
55-64	84	79.6-88.1	278	329
65+	84	73.3-91.4	62	73
P value	0.003			
Race/Ethnicity				
White (non-H)	78.7	76.2-81.0	1,339	1,657
Hispanic	77	64.0-85.8	60	76
Other	80	66.3-88.4	46	60
P value	0.910			
Education				
< High School	58	41.9-71.9	33	57
High School	73	67.4-77.0	353	481
Some college	75.8	71.4-79.8	475	593
College grad	87.7	84.7-90.2	593	676
P value	< 0.0001			
Household Income				
<\$25,000	70	63.7-76.3	251	334
\$25K-\$49,999	80.5	76.3-84.1	477	579
\$50K-\$74,999	79	73.5-82.9	315	389
\$75,000+	82	77.4-85.6	335	407
P value	0.009			

Measure	No Smoking in Work Areas			
	Percent	95% CI	n	N
Density Group				
Ctys >50K	83.0	78.8-86.5	483	567
Ctys 10-50K	77.9	74.4-81.1	592	753
Ctys <10K	74	69.0-78.6	373	479
P value	0.013			
Region				
Southeast	84.0	79.9-87.4	436	508
Southwest	76	69.7-80.5	262	336
Northwest	80	72.8-85.1	208	256
Northeast	74	67.1-79.1	214	285
Central	77	71.3-81.2	328	414
P value	0.022			
Smoke				
No	81.5	78.9-83.7	1,163	1,401
Yes	68	62.7-73.6	292	406
P value	< 0.0001			

^{*} Smoking policy at work prohibits smoking in work areas, among persons who work indoors most of the time.

Southwest = Carbon, Lincoln, Sweetwater, Sublette, Uinta.

Northwest = Big Horn, Hot Springs, Park, Teton, Washakie.

Northeast = Campbell, Crook, Johnson, Sheridan, Weston.

Central = Converse, Fremont, Natrona, Niobrara.

Totals may not add to 100% (or total) due to rounding (or missing values).

¹ Ctys >50K = Laramie and Natrona counties; Ctys 10K-50K = Albany, Campbell, Fremont, Sheridan, Sweetwater, Teton, and Uinta counties; Ctys <10,000 = all other Wyoming counties.

² Southeast = Albany, Goshen, Laramie, Platte.

Table S-14 No Smoking Anywhere at Work, WY BRFSS 2004

Measure	No Smoking at Work (combined 2 questions)			
	Percent	95% CI	n	N
Total	71.9	69.4-74.3	1,323	1,796
Gender				
Males	64.5	60.1-68.6	388	601
Females	77.1	74.1-79.8	935	1,195
P value	< 0.0001			
Age (years)				
18-24	60	49.1-69.3	56	103
25-34	72	66.0-76.9	228	314
35-44	71	65.5-75.6	289	396
45-54	75.4	71.3-79.1	433	575
55-64	77	71.3-81.7	257	328
65+	77	65.6-85.8	53	71
P value	0.004			
Race/Ethnicity				
White (non-H)	72.1	69.5-74.6	1,216	1,645
Hispanic	67	54.1-78.2	53	75
Other	74	59.4-84.0	43	60
P value	0.682			
Education				
< High School	48	33.1-64.0	29	56
High School	64	58.3-68.7	306	476
Some college	69.5	65.0-73.7	430	589
College grad	82.6	79.2-85.6	556	673
P value	< 0.0001			
Household Income				
<\$25,000	62	55.5-68.7	224	333
\$25K-\$49,999	74.0	69.6-78.0	433	576
\$50K-\$74,999	73	67.6-77.5	289	386
\$75,000+	76	71.5-80.6	309	402
P value	0.003			

Measure	No Smoking Anywhere at Work			
	Percent	95% CI	n	N
Density Group				
Ctys >50K	75.6	71.1-79.6	437	562
Ctys 10-50K	72.1	68.3-75.6	541	750
Ctys <10K	67	62.0-72.2	338	474
P value	0.043			
Region				
Southeast	77.5	73.0-81.4	396	502
Southwest	68	62.3-73.8	238	336
Northwest	76	68.9-81.8	198	254
Northeast	66	59.8-72.5	188	282
Central	69	63.3-73.9	296	412
P value	0.011			
Smoke				
No	75.2	72.5-77.7	1,066	1,393
Yes	61	55.2-66.6	257	401
P value	< 0.0001			

^{*} Smoking policy at work prohibits smoking in common or work areas, among persons who work indoors most of the time.

Southwest = Carbon, Lincoln, Sweetwater, Sublette, Uinta.

Northwest = Big Horn, Hot Springs, Park, Teton, Washakie.

Northeast = Campbell, Crook, Johnson, Sheridan, Weston.

Central = Converse, Fremont, Natrona, Niobrara.

Totals may not add to 100% (or total) due to rounding (or missing values).

¹ Ctys >50K = Laramie and Natrona counties; Ctys 10K-50K = Albany, Campbell, Fremont, Sheridan, Sweetwater, Teton, and Uinta counties; Ctys <10,000 = all other Wyoming counties.

² Southeast = Albany, Goshen, Laramie, Platte.

Table S-15 Environmental Tobacco Smoke (ETS) Exposure, WY BRFSS 2004 Workers who work mostly indoors

Measure	ETS exposure at work, frequent or sometimes			
	Percent	95% CI	n	N
Total	18.1	16.0-20.3	301	1,801
Gender				
Males	23.4	19.7-27.6	136	607
Females	14.3	12.0-16.8	165	1,194
P value	< 0.0001			
Age (years)				
18-24	26	17.7-37.0	26	102
25-34	19	14.6-24.1	58	314
35-44	21	16.7-25.9	73	397
45-54	14.5	11.7-17.9	89	575
55-64	14	10.2-18.6	47	330
65+	8	3.5-17.9	6	74
P value	0.008			
Race/Ethnicity				
White (non-H)	18.0	15.8-20.4	273	1,650
Hispanic	22	13.1-35.2	15	77
Other	17	9.5-29.3	12	60
P value	0.668			
Education				
< High School	31	19.3-45.9	20	61
High School	28	23.0-33.2	121	475
Some college	19.2	15.7-23.2	101	590
College grad	8.3	6.3-10.8	59	674
P value	< 0.0001			
Household Income				
<\$25,000	31	24.9-37.8	89	334
\$25K-\$49,999	16.6	13.4-20.5	94	573
\$50K-\$74,999	17	12.6-21.4	56	388
\$75,000+	11	8.1-14.9	43	406
P value	< 0.0001			

Measure	ETS exposure at work, frequent or sometimes			
	Percent	95% CI	n	N
Density Group				
Ctys >50K	17.8	14.2-22.1	90	568
Ctys 10-50K	17.2	14.2-20.7	126	752
Ctys <10K	20	15.9-24.7	85	472
P value	0.610			
Region				
Southeast	15.3	12.0-19.4	73	508
Southwest	22	17.2-27.7	65	335
Northwest	12	7.6-18.1	31	255
Northeast	18	13.0-23.1	51	282
Central	23	18.1-28.6	81	412
P value	0.012			
Smoke				
No	14.1	12.0-16.5	181	1,400
Yes	32	26.8-37.6	119	399
P value	< 0.0001			

^{*} Exposed to environmental tobacco smoke sometimes or frequently among workers who work indoors most of the time.

Southwest = Carbon, Lincoln, Sweetwater, Sublette, Uinta.

Northwest = Big Horn, Hot Springs, Park, Teton, Washakie.

Northeast = Campbell, Crook, Johnson, Sheridan, Weston.

Central = Converse, Fremont, Natrona, Niobrara.

Totals may not add to 100% (or total) due to rounding (or missing values).

 $^{^1}$ Ctys >50K = Laramie and Natrona counties; Ctys 1 0K- 5 0K = Albany, Campbell, Fremont, Sheridan, Sweetwater, Teton, and Uinta counties; Ctys 1 0,000 = all other Wyoming counties.

² Southeast = Albany, Goshen, Laramie, Platte.

Table S-16 Environmental Tobacco Smoke (ETS) Exposure, WY BRFSS 2004 Non-smoking workers who work mostly indoors

Measure	ETS exposure at work, Non-smokers			
	Percent	95% CI	n	N
Total	14.1	12.0-16.5	181	1,400
Gender				
Males	20	15.9-24.1	94	490
Females	9.9	7.8-12.7	87	910
P value	< 0.0001			
Age (years)				
18-24	20	10.6-33.7	11	66
25-34	14	9.4-19.6	29	220
35-44	17	12.5-21.9	47	310
45-54	12	9.1-15.7	54	461
55-64	11	7.5-16.0	32	270
65+	9	4.0-20.3	6	65
P value	0.255			
Race/Ethnicity				
White (non-H)	14.0	11.8-16.6	166	1,287
Hispanic	16	7.4-29.7	8	64
Other			6	39
P value	0.943			
Education				
< High School			9	29
High School	22	16.3-28.4	62	319
Some college	17	12.8-21.2	62	444
College grad	7.0	5.1-9.4	48	607
P value	< 0.0001			
Household Income				
<\$25,000	24	16.8-32.9	40	210
\$25K-\$49,999	13	10.0-17.0	61	442
\$50K-\$74,999	15	11.3-20.7	43	317
\$75,000+	8	5.3-11.7	26	350
P value	< 0.001			

Measure	ETS exposure at work, Non-smokers				
	Percent	95% CI	n	N	
Density Group					
Ctys >50K	12	8.7-16.0	49	431	
Ctys 10-50K	14.2	11.0-18.0	78	592	
Ctys <10K	17	12.4-22.1	54	369	
P value	0.286				
Region					
Southeast	12	8.9-16.2	50	411	
Southwest	19	13.9-25.4	41	257	
Northwest	10	5.2-16.9	20	208	
Northeast	12	7.4-17.5	24	204	
Central	18	12.7-23.9	46	312	
P value	0.058				

^{*} Exposed to environmental tobacco smoke sometimes or frequently among non-smoking workers who work indoors most of the time.

Northwest = Big Horn, Hot Springs, Park, Teton, Washakie.

Northeast = Campbell, Crook, Johnson, Sheridan, Weston.

Central = Converse, Fremont, Natrona, Niobrara.

Totals may not add to 100% (or total) due to rounding (or missing values).

^{95%} CI=range of values within which the true population prevalence would be expected to fall in 95 out of 100 samples taken from the population. P value <0.05 indicates significant association.

¹ Ctys >50K = Laramie and Natrona counties; Ctys 10K-50K = Albany, Campbell, Fremont, Sheridan, Sweetwater, Teton, and Uinta counties; Ctys <10,000 = all other Wyoming counties.

² Southeast = Albany, Goshen, Laramie, Platte.

Table S-17 Quit One Day (Daily Smokers), WY BRFSS 2004

Measure	Quit One Day or More (trying to quit)				
	Percent	95% CI	n	N	
Total	48.5	44.1-52.8	333	682	
Gender					
Males	46	39.7-53.0	124	286	
Females	51	45.0-56.2	209	396	
P value	0.339				
Age (years)					
18-24	48	34.2-62.7	25	53	
25-34	57	47.6-66.3	71	127	
35-44	48	38.4-56.9	66	138	
45-54	47	39.5-55.3	91	187	
55-64	45	34.5-54.8	51	104	
65+	37	25.9-50.7	28	70	
P value	0.344				
Race/Ethnicity					
White (non-H)	48.2	43.6-52.7	300	614	
Hispanic			14	32	
Other			18	32	
P value	0.400				
Education					
< High School	44	32.0-57.1	43	82	
High School	50	43.6-56.7	143	298	
Some college	48	40.3-55.5	106	219	
College grad	48	36.8-59.8	41	83	
P value	0.842				
Household Income					
<\$25,000	49	41.2-56.6	117	231	
\$25K-\$49,999	51	43.8-58.6	117	231	
\$50K-\$74,999	45	34.7-56.2	46	97	
\$75,000+	42	30.5-54.5	31	76	
P value	0.582				

Measure	Quit One Day – Daily Smokers				
	Percent		95% CI	n	N
Density Group					
Ctys >50K		48	40.4-55.7	111	229
Ctys 10-50K		52	45.2-59.4	132	248
Ctys <10K		44	36.4-51.9	89	203
P value	0.328				
Region					
Southeast		42	33.9-51.2	72	170
Southwest		50	40.4-59.3	67	131
Northwest		47	34.1-59.6	36	74
Northeast		50	40.0-59.5	63	130
Central		54	45.1-62.4	94	175
P value	0.409				
Married					
Yes		49	43.5-54.9	165	336
No		48	40.9-54.2	168	346
P value	0.712				
Employment					
Employed/self emp		48	42.8-53.4	225	468
Unemployed		53	35.6-70.1	23	42
Homemaker		46	30.5-62.0	18	42
Student				5	11
Retired		40	29.4-52.3	34	77
Unable to work		63	45.5-77.5	28	42
P value	0.571				

^{*} Daily smokers who quit smoking one day or more in the past year because they were trying to quit. 95% CI=range of values within which the true population prevalence would be expected to fall in 95 out of 100 samples taken from the population. P value <0.05 indicates significant association.

Northwest = Big Horn, Hot Springs, Park, Teton, Washakie.

Northeast = Campbell, Crook, Johnson, Sheridan, Weston.

Central = Converse, Fremont, Natrona, Niobrara.

Totals may not add to 100% (or total) due to rounding (or missing values).

¹ Ctys >50K = Laramie and Natrona counties; Ctys 10K-50K = Albany, Campbell, Fremont, Sheridan, Sweetwater, Teton, and Uinta counties; Ctys <10,000 = all other Wyoming counties.

² Southeast = Albany, Goshen, Laramie, Platte.

Table S-18 Quit in Past Year (and are now former smokers), WY BRFSS 2004 Of Smokers at Start of Year

Measure	Quit Past Year			
	Percent	95% CI	n	N
Total	11.	7 9.5-14.4	108	996
Gender				
Males	1	7.9-14.3	47	412
Females	12.	7 9.5-16.9	61	584
P value	0.398			
Age (years)				
18-24	1	7 9.7-26.9	14	90
25-34	1	1 7.5-16.9	24	206
35-44	1	0 6.5-15.5	22	193
45-54	1	7.0-16.2	23	260
55-64	1	0 5.7-16.2	14	142
65+	1	1 6.0-19.3	11	101
P value	0.477			
Race/Ethnicity				
White (non-H)	11.	6 9.3-14.4	95	880
Hispanic	1	2 5.0-24.1	6	51
Other	1	6.3-35.6	7	56
P value	0.709			
Education				
< High School		8 3.2-19.3	6	109
High School	1	1 7.8-14.7	44	413
Some college	1	0 6.7-15.2	30	322
College grad	2	1 14.1-29.6	27	151
P value	0.045			
Household Income				
<\$25,000	1	0 6.4-14.5	28	334
\$25K-\$49,999	1	3 9.1-17.7	42	337
\$50K-\$74,999	1	9.0-21.9	19	150
\$75,000+	1	5.7-18.7	11	104
P value	0.575			

Measure	Quit Past Year				
	Percent		95% CI	n	N
Density Group					
Ctys >50K		7	4.3-10.4	22	317
Ctys 10-50K		14	9.6-19.1	41	371
Ctys <10K		15	10.7-19.5	44	303
P value	0.015				
Region					
Southeast		11	7.0-15.5	26	245
Southwest		16	10.4-24.0	25	195
Northwest		15	8.1-25.3	17	115
Northeast		14	9.2-21.3	23	185
Central		6	3.6-10.3	16	251
P value	0.057				
Married					
Yes		13	10.1-16.9	60	485
No	10).1	7.2-14.1	48	510
P value	0.234				
Employment					
Employed/self emp	12	2.1	9.6-15.3	81	694
Unemployed		4	1.4-11.7	4	55
Homemaker		23	12.8-38.4	11	65
Student				1	22
Retired		9	4.6-16.7	9	103
Unable to work		9	1.6-38.5	2	57
P value	0.085				

^{*} Persons who quit smoking 12 months ago or less, as a percentage of all smokers plus those that quit smoking in the past 12 months (i.e. those who smoked at the start of the 12 month period). 95% CI=range of values within which the true population prevalence would be expected to fall in 95 out of 100 samples taken from the population. P value <0.05 indicates significant association.

¹ Ctys >50K = Laramie and Natrona counties; Ctys10K-50K = Albany, Campbell, Fremont, Sheridan, Sweetwater, Teton, and Uinta counties; Ctys <10,000 = all other Wyoming counties.

² Southeast = Albany, Goshen, Laramie, Platte.

Southwest = Carbon, Lincoln, Sweetwater, Sublette, Uinta.

Northwest = Big Horn, Hot Springs, Park, Teton, Washakie.

Northeast = Campbell, Crook, Johnson, Sheridan, Weston.

Central = Converse, Fremont, Natrona, Niobrara.

Totals may not add to 100% (or total) due to rounding (or missing values).

Values rounded to whole numbers if n<500

Table S-19 Quit in Past Year, WY BRFSS 2004 Among All Adults

Measure	Quit Past Year – All Adults				
	Percent	95% CI	n	N	
Total	2.9	2.3-3.6	108	4,126	
Gender					
Males	2.6	1.9-3.5	47	1,722	
Females	3.2	2.4-4.4	61	2,404	
P value	0.339				
Age (years)					
18-24	6	3.1-9.3	14	256	
25-34	3.9	2.6-6.0	24	603	
35-44	2.6	1.7-4.1	22	715	
45-54	2.7	1.7-4.2	23	982	
55-64	1.9	1.1-3.3	14	676	
65+	1.2	0.7-2.2	11	869	
P value	0.003				
Race/Ethnicity					
White (non-H)	2.8	2.2-3.5	95	3,752	
Hispanic	3	1.5-7.6	6	180	
Other	6	2.3-15.1	7	149	
P value	0.192				
Education					
< High School	4	1.4-8.8	6	261	
High School	3.5	2.5-4.9	44	1,337	
Some college	2.4	1.5-3.6	30	1,343	
College grad	2.6	1.7-4.0	27	1,175	
P value	0.504				
Household Income					
<\$25,000	3.2	2.1-4.9	28	1,014	
\$25K-\$49,999	3.5	2.5-5.0	42	1,308	
\$50K-\$74,999	3.0	1.8-4.8	19	714	
\$75,000+	1.7	0.9-3.2	11	670	
P value	0.261				

Measure	Quit Past Year – All Adults				
	Percent		95% CI	n	N
Density Group					
Ctys >50K	1	1.9	1.2-3.0	22	1,160
Ctys 10-50K	3	3.2	2.2-4.6	41	1,598
Ctys <10K	3	3.4	2.5-4.6	44	1,341
P value	0.147				
Region					
Southeast	2	2.7	1.8-4.0	26	1,050
Southwest	4	4.1	2.6-6.5	25	744
Northwest	2	2.7	1.5-5.0	17	631
Northeast	3	3.9	2.5-6.1	23	701
Central	1	1.6	0.9-2.7	16	973
P value	0.066				
Married					
Yes	2	2.7	2.0-3.5	60	2,476
No	3	3.4	2.4-4.8	48	1,640
P value	0.331				
Employment					
Employed/self emp	3	3.2	2.5-4.1	81	2,667
Unemployed		2	0.7-6.1	4	106
Homemaker		5	2.6-9.2	11	349
Student	•	<1	0.1-2.5	1	. 97
Retired	1	1.1	0.6-2.2	Ģ	749
Unable to work		4	0.6-19.2		142
P value	0.082				

^{*} Former smokers who quit smoking 12 months ago or less, as a percentage of all adults. 95% CI=range of values within which the true population prevalence would be expected to fall in 95 out of 100 samples taken from the population. P value <0.05 indicates significant association.

Northwest = Big Horn, Hot Springs, Park, Teton, Washakie.

Northeast = Campbell, Crook, Johnson, Sheridan, Weston.

Central = Converse, Fremont, Natrona, Niobrara.

Totals may not add to 100% (or total) due to rounding (or missing values).

¹ Ctys >50K = Laramie and Natrona counties; Ctys10K-50K = Albany, Campbell, Fremont, Sheridan, Sweetwater, Teton, and Uinta counties; Ctys <10,000 = all other Wyoming counties.

² Southeast = Albany, Goshen, Laramie, Platte.

Table S-20 Former Smokers (As % of Ever Smokers), WY BRFSS 2004

Measure	Former/Ever Smokers			
	Percent	95% CI	n	N
Total	53.4	50.9-55.9	1,104	1,992
Gender				
Males	56.6	53.0-60.2	557	922
Females	49.7	46.2-53.1	547	1,070
P value	0.007			
Age (years)				
18-24	31	22.6-41.6	33	109
25-34	34	28.5-40.7	90	272
35-44	44	37.8-50.0	131	302
45-54	52	47.3-57.2	237	474
55-64	68	62.7-72.9	251	379
65+	81	76.9-84.8	355	445
P value	< 0.0001			
Race/Ethnicity				
White (non-H)	54.3	51.7-57.0	1,018	1,803
Hispanic	48	35.8-59.7	45	90
Other	46	32.9-58.7	36	85
P value	0.265			
Education				
< High School	42	33.5-50.5	77	180
High School	46.1	42.0-50.3	364	733
Some college	55.1	50.7-59.4	368	660
College grad	71	65.5-75.1	292	416
P value	< 0.0001			
Household Income				
<\$25,000	43.2	38.4-48.1	258	564
\$25K-\$49,999	53.0	48.6-57.3	361	656
\$50K-\$74,999	60	54.6-66.0	203	334
\$75,000+	62	54.9-67.8	164	257
P value	< 0.0001			

Measure	Former/Ever Smokers			
	Percent	95% CI	n	N
Density Group				
Ctys >50K	46.0	41.4-50.7	284	579
Ctys 10-50K	55.5	51.4-59.6	427	757
Ctys <10K	57.6	53.2-61.9	388	647
P value	< 0.001			
Region				
Southeast	50	45.0-55.2	263	482
Southwest	54	48.5-59.9	195	365
Northwest	63	56.3-70.0	178	276
Northeast	52	46.2-57.9	192	354
Central	51.5	46.5-56.5	271	506
P value	0.033			
Married				
Yes	60.7	57.6-63.8	694	1,119
No	40.6	36.6-44.7	409	871
P value	< 0.0001			
Employment				
Employed/self emp	49.0	45.8-52.2	626	1,239
Unemployed	25	14.8-38.7	19	70
Homemaker	57	47.1-66.2	73	127
Student	31	17.3-49.4	15	36
Retired	79	75.0-83.2	325	419
Unable to work	47	35.3-58.5	41	96
P value	< 0.0001			

^{*} Persons who have smoked 100 cigarettes and no long smoke (former smokers) as a percent of all persons who ever smoked 100 cigarettes (ever smokers).

^{95%} CI=range of values within which the true population prevalence would be expected to fall in 95 out of 100 samples taken from the population. P value <0.05 indicates significant association.

 $^{^1}$ Ctys >50K = Laramie and Natrona counties; Ctys 1 0K- 5 0K = Albany, Campbell, Fremont, Sheridan, Sweetwater, Teton, and Uinta counties; Ctys 1 0,000 = all other Wyoming counties.

² Southeast = Albany, Goshen, Laramie, Platte.

Southwest = Carbon, Lincoln, Sweetwater, Sublette, Uinta.

Northwest = Big Horn, Hot Springs, Park, Teton, Washakie.

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Totals may not add to 100% (or total) due to rounding (or missing values).

Values rounded to whole numbers if n<500

Table S-21 Advised to Quit, WY BRFSS 2004 Current Smokers and those that Quit in Past Year

Measure	Advised to Quit				
	Percent		95% CI	n	N
Total	6	1.8	57.5-65.8	465	729
Gender					
Males		55	48.3-62.3	146	254
Females		66	61.1-71.1	319	475
P value	0.013				
Age (years)					
18-24		57	43.8-68.5	37	69
25-34		53	44.2-62.0	80	146
35-44		68	58.8-76.4	. 99	141
45-54		65	57.3-72.5	127	189
55-64		67	55.7-75.9	74	109
65+		64	50.8-74.8	46	72
P value	0.158				
Race/Ethnicity					
White (non-H)	60	8.0	56.3-65.2	407	643
Hispanic				. 22	38
Other				. 34	43
P value	0.073				
Education					
< High School		64	50.5-75.4	. 52	79
High School		61	54.0-67.3	179	284
Some college		67	60.0-73.8	172	249
College grad		51	40.7-60.9	62	117
P value	0.099				
Household Income					
<\$25,000		62	54.2-69.2	160	247
\$25K-\$49,999		61	53.9-68.0	159	248
\$50K-\$74,999		58	47.6-67.7	67	111
\$75,000+		71	59.0-81.0	54	75
P value	0.415				

Measure	Advised to	Quit			
	Percent		95% CI	n	N
Density Group					
Ctys >50K	(64	56.6-70.8	153	236
Ctys 10-50K	(62	55.1-68.7	176	276
Ctys <10K	4	59	51.0-66.4	135	214
P value	0.632				
Region					
Southeast	(63	54.3-70.3	116	186
Southwest	4	57	47.8-66.1	90	148
Northwest	(65	51.9-76.9	58	85
Northeast	(61	50.0-70.1	81	125
Central	(64	55.6-71.7	119	182
P value	0.804				
Married					
Yes	(65	59.6-70.3	229	350
No	4	58	51.4-64.1	236	379
P value	0.086				
Employment					
Employed/self emp	(60	54.7-64.8	307	493
Unemployed	-			29	40
Homemaker	(65	49.2-78.0	34	51
Student	-			9	19
Retired	(67	54.9-77.2	54	79
Unable to work	(66	49.0-80.0	32	47
P value	0.410				

^{*} Current smokers and those that quit in the past year who got medical care in the past year and were advised at least once by a doctor or health provider to quit smoking.

^{95%} CI=range of values within which the true population prevalence would be expected to fall in 95 out of 100 samples taken from the population. P value <0.05 indicates significant association.

¹ Ctys >50K = Laramie and Natrona counties; Ctys 10K-50K = Albany, Campbell, Fremont, Sheridan, Sweetwater, Teton, and Uinta counties; Ctys <10,000 = all other Wyoming counties.

² Southeast = Albany, Goshen, Laramie, Platte.

Southwest = Carbon, Lincoln, Sweetwater, Sublette, Uinta.

Northwest = Big Horn, Hot Springs, Park, Teton, Washakie.

Northeast = Campbell, Crook, Johnson, Sheridan, Weston.

Central = Converse, Fremont, Natrona, Niobrara.

Totals may not add to 100% (or total) due to rounding (or missing values).

Values rounded to whole numbers if n<500

Table S-22 Quit Methods- Smokers and Smokeless Users Combined Includes successful and unsuccessful quitters. Ranked by males and females combined.

Method	M	ales	Fen	nales	T	'otal
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
On own	65	57.8-71.0	48	42.0-54.1	57	42.0-54.1
Medications	25	19.2-30.8	41	34.9-46.4	32	34.9-46.4
Other method	6	3.5-11.0	11	8.0-14.7	9	8.0-14.7
Counseling by MD	5	2.7-7.8	10	6.9-13.5	7	6.9-13.5
Quitline	3	1.2-7.4	4	2.1-7.0	3	2.1-7.0
Class	2	0.7-3.5	5	3.5-8.0	3	3.5-8.0
Counseling (not MD)	3	1.3-4.7	4	2.5-7.4	3	2.5-7.4
Quitnet	<1	0.0-2.3	3	1.3-5.6	2	1.3-5.6
Quit program	1	0.6-3.7	2	0.6-3.9	2	0.6-3.9

Table S-23 Current Smoking by Race/Ethnicity 2000-2004

Current Smoking

Race	%	95% CI	n	N
White- non-Hispanic	22.2	21.4-22.9	3,488	15,751
Black non-Hispanic	47	33.6-61.2	29	72
Hispanic	28.9	25.4-32.7	225	795
Asian	17	8.9-30.2	13	57
Am. Indian	50	41.8-57.5	110	227
P value	< 0.0001			

Table S-24 Smokeless Tobacco Use Among Males 2000-2004

Smokeless use-males

Race	%	95% CI	n	N
White- non-Hispanic	16.4	15.4-17.5	968	6,449
Black non-Hispanic	9	2.7-25.1	3	38
Hispanic	12	9.0-16.7	41	330
Asian	0		0	21
Am. Indian	17	8.4-30.0	13	100
P value	0.174			

Table S-25. Current Smoking by County 2000-2004

Current Smoking				
County	%	95% CI	n	N
Albany	16.5	14.0-19.3	188	1,060
Big Horn	20	15.5-24.5	80	418
Campbell	27.2	24.4-30.3	303	1,099
Carbon	25.2	21.0-29.9	128	525
Converse	26	21.5-31.0	114	431
Crook	26	20.3-32.7	63	241
Fremont	22.4	19.7-25.3	261	1,213
Goshen	22	18.2-26.5	104	479
Hot Springs	19	13.3-26.9	39	186
Johnson	18	13.2-23.8	47	265
Laramie	26.2	24.3-28.2	679	2,692
Lincoln	17.7	14.2-21.8	93	541
Natrona	27.4	25.3-29.6	591	2,202
Niobrara	19	13.2-27.3	29	131
Park	18.3	15.7-21.2	179	983
Platte	20	13.6-29.2	54	312
Sheridan	23.6	20.6-26.9	219	969
Sublette	17	12.5-22.2	47	262
Sweetwater	27.1	24.3-30.0	322	1,173
Teton	12.7	9.9-16.1	81	604
Uinta	22.8	19.5-26.5	159	663
Washakie	20	15.2-25.4	58	292
Weston	28	21.6-34.8	63	253

P value < 0.0001

Table S-26. Smokeless Tobacco Use Among Males 2000-2004

Smokeless Use-Males				
County	%	95% CI	n	N
Albany	14	10.3-18.3	57	459
Big Horn	23	16.6-31.3	39	176
Campbell	22	18.2-26.9	94	472
Carbon	21	14.9-28.2	44	227
Converse	26	19.8-34.1	44	174
Crook	23	15.8-33.0	27	103
Fremont	15	11.2-19.9	55	477
Goshen	18	12.3-26.4	30	188
Hot Springs	22	12.7-35.7	14	67
Johnson	21	14.3-30.1	24	121
Laramie	12.8	10.6-15.4	126	1,104
Lincoln	17	12.6-23.4	41	237
Natrona	11.7	9.3-14.6	92	849
Niobrara	12	4.9-25.6	6	46
Park	13	9.8-17.4	48	397
Platte	21	13.8-29.7	28	139
Sheridan	13	9.3-16.7	46	371
Sublette	18	12.0-25.8	25	125
Sweetwater	16.1	13.0-19.8	84	520
Teton	13	8.6-18.2	30	279
Uinta	19	14.4-25.6	42	257
Washakie	19	11.0-30.1	17	118
Weston	31	21.5-42.4	25	98

P value < 0.0001

Table S-27. 2004 Rankings for Current Smoking, 49 States Plus D.C.

Current smoking 2004	Percent
Nationwide	20.8
Kentucky	27.5
West Virginia	26.8
Tennessee	26.1
Oklahoma	26.0
Ohio	25.8
Arkansas	25.5
Alabama	24.8
Alaska	24.8
Indiana	24.8
Mississippi	24.5
Delaware	24.3
South Carolina	24.3
Missouri	24.0
Louisiana	23.5
Michigan	23.2
Nevada	23.2
North Carolina	
ľ	23.1
Pennsylvania 	22.7
Illinois	22.2
Wisconsin	21.9
Wyoming	21.7
New Hampshire	21.6
Rhode Island	21.3
Maine	20.9
District of Columbia	20.8
lowa	20.8
Virginia	20.8
Minnesota	20.7
Montana	20.4
Texas	20.4
New Mexico	20.3
South Dakota	20.3
Florida	20.2
Nebraska	20.2
Colorado	20.0
Oregon	20.0
Georgia	19.9
New York	19.9
Vermont	19.9
Kansas	19.8
North Dakota	19.8
Maryland	19.5
Washington	19.2

New Jersey	18.8
Arizona	18.5
Massachusetts	18.4
Connecticut	18.0
Idaho	17.4
California	14.7
Utah	10.4

Median is shaded; Wyoming in bold.

Table S-28. 2004 Rankings for Smokeless Tobacco Use among Males, 13 States Using Module

State	Percent
WY	17.7
WV	16.6
AR	12.9
KY	10.2
NE	8.8
LA	8.0
TX	7.8
IA	7.3
NC	7.2
VA	6.8
OH	5.4
NH	4.1
NJ	1.4
Total	7.1
Median	7.8

Median is shaded; Wyoming in bold

Table S-29. 2004 Rankings for Smoking Policies, 21 States Using Module

Smoking Banned in Home

State **Percent** ΑZ 83.3 CO 78.9 TX 78.4 NV 78.2 76.2 ΜT 75.3 LA NE 74.9 NJ 74.6 MN73.7 ND73.4 NC 73.1 ΑL 72.9 WY 71.9 VA 70.5 IA 70.4 OK 70.3 WI 68.7 AR 65.8 ОН 64.9 IN 64.1

WV

Total

Smoking Banned in Work Areas and Public Areas at Work

I done I ii	cus at 11 of
State	Percent
MN	81.5
WV	79.9
NE	79.5
IA	79.3
OK	78.7
NJ	78.5
NC	78.3
MT	76.5
CO	75.3
ND	73.8
VA	73.1
WI	72.5
WY	71.9
LA	71.8
AZ	71.4
TX	69.9
IN	66.0
AL	64.6
OH	64.3
AR	64.2
NV	54.0
Total	72.1

Median is shaded; Wyoming in bold

62.5

73.0

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